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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SHIPWRECKED SAILOR BOY.

The moon has fled the brow of night,
The blue waves wash the mountain's side;
'Tis dark and cheerless, save the light
Of yon pale star my feet to guide;
On unknown rocks my barque is dash'd,
My locks are frose, no help is nigh,
Where danger yawns by waves I'm wash'd,
Without a friend, the sailor boy.

My home is far across the main,
Where Nature shows her wildest flowers,
Where freedom leads her smiling train,
And beauty gilds the gliding hours;
But home, alas, no more shall cheer—
Friends oft will heave the tender sigh,
While I alone, 'mid deserts drear
Shall wander wild, a sailor boy.

He spoke—and loud the tempest beat,
The winds re-echoed far and near,
The waves hoarse murmuring bath'd his feet,
His cheek grew pale, he shrunk with fear;
Till all at once more loud, more dread,
As if impatient to destroy,
They rush'd impetuous o'er his head,
And sunk in death, the sailor boy.

W. F. MARVIN.

THE DEATH OF THE FIRST BORN.

It is the noon of night—and silence reigns
O'er guilty Egypt, as she sleeps profound,
Wrapp'd in deep slumbers and soft dreams of peace,
Which lull their senses, thoughtless of all harm:
The swift destroyer hovers o'er the land;
God's minister of wrath—he ready waits,
With outstretch'd pinions on the midnight air,
For the dread signal from the Almighty throne,
To sweep the Egyptian first-born to the tomb.

He comes—he comes with desolating pow'r,
List! to that cry which rent the trembling air,—
The wild lament of woe and agony!
Which rose from millions with united voice.
Shrink on proud Egypt, for thy hour is come,
And that Omnipotence so long despised,
Now pours his burning fury on thy head,
And Pharoah, haughty king, where art thou now!
Thy pomp and regal robes laid all aside,
Bending in anguish o'er the livid corpse
Of him who should have filled thy stately throne,
And tears—ay tears of agony are wrung
Like drops of gall from out thy harden'd heart;
Fly to thy senseless gods—to Apis go—
To Isis and Osiris, imprecate
Their futile wrath upon the christian's God;
The bitter cup of vengeance now is full,
And Egypt drinks it to the very dregs;
That frantic cry burst from a mother's heart:
My babe, my babe, the first sweet pledge of love,
Look up—unclose those sunny eyes again.
All now is vain, poor wretch, their light is dim,
Those stars are set—on them no more to rise,
Stiffen'd, convulsed within the grasp of death,
Is the sweet babe that waked maternal joy.
Hark to those lengthen'd groans, so deep, as though
The soul had issued with the mournful sound;
That voice late joined the merry bridal song,
Where numbers floated on the evening breeze,
That pallid brow was circled by the wreath,
Those lips were smiles which dimpled the flush'd cheek,
Now cold and quivering, tho' they late had vow'd
To love forever, but the shaft of death
Has reach'd the spring of life, and stopp'd its course,
Each kindred tie is broke—parent and child—
Bridegroom and bride—brothers and sisters—all
Are swept without distinction to the tomb.
From every house wild lamentations rise,
From haughty Pharoah on his kingly throne,
To the poor peasant 'neath his humble shed,
From the oppressor to the abject wretch,
Who lonely pines within his dungeon's gloom:
Because to man alone extends the plague,—
E'en the poor senseless beasts sinks 'neath its sway,
Oh! night of dread, worse than when darkness' dress,—
Darkness that might be felt, reigned o'er the land.
And such a wail of woe had ne'er been heard,
Nor such will ever be—as that which rose
In one continued wail from Egypt's coast.
The Jewish mother nearer drew her child,
And closer clasp'd her infant to her breast,
As that loud yell of anguish met her ear;
And quickly did the honour'd of the Lord,
Moses and Aaron, unto Pharoah go
To list the summons of the humbled king,
Who bade them go and worship their dread God,
Whose mighty arm crush'd the like moths to dust;
And he who late had spurn'd these holy men,
Now stoop'd to ask a blessing ere they went,
Go where ye will—haste from our hapless land,
Ere we be as the dead within one night.
Th' Egyptian hosts exclaim;—and Israel went,
Bending beneath the spoil;—behold them now,
Like conquerors in triumph on their way,
Humbled to dust, sunk amid grief and gloom,
Egypt behind in desolation lay,
Whilst they pursued their march—God for their guide.

F. M. L.

THE SERENADE.

Wake, lady, wake! thy lover true,
On wings of love has flown to you;
How sad each night, how dull each day,
Since he has been from you away;
Wake lady, in thy beauty bright
Outshine the silv'ry moon to night.

How dreer the month that I have pass'd
Since in these arms I held thee last,
Since those dear balmy lips I press'd,
And strain'd thee to my throbbing breast;
Come with thy eyes of sparkling blue,
More bright than radiant orbs of dew.

Come, lady, come, this is the hour
That love has plac'd within our power,
Renew our vows, complete my bliss,
And seal the contract with a kiss
And then beneath our roseate bow'r
There'll shine my fairest, sweetest flower.

E. S.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

ADMIRAL BLAKE.

"He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for his power to thunder."

SHAKSPEARE.

"Renown'd for conquest, and in council skill'd,
His courage dwelt not in a troubled flood
Of mountain spirits, and fermenting blood;
Lodg'd in the soul, with virtue overruled,
Inform'd by reason, and by reason cool'd,
In hours of peace content to be unknown,
And only in the field of battle shown."—ADDISON.

I have always thought this brave commander the best specimen of the naval character in its elevation that the history of his country presented; and a better officer, and worthier man, never "moved the monarch of a peopled deck." When a boy, I was familiar with his exploits.—His uncommon intrepidity of spirit and strength of principle; the union of high heroism with unblemished virtue and religious feeling, strongly impressed my youthful fancy; the volume of English history which contained his glorious career was a particular favorite; and I recollect expressing myself in terms of boyish admiration to my father, who, to encourage the incipient aspiration after excellence, and to stimulate me in the pursuit of historical information, presented me with a portrait of the great Admiral.—"J——," said he, smiling, "here is a portrait of your old friend Blake for you. Imitate his virtues, my boy." I received it with rapture. I well recollect the pleasure with which I used to gaze upon his fine, bold, and manly visage.—It realized the *beau ideal* of my imagination; it was just such a face as I would have wished a naval commander to have—open, resolute, and determined; yet with something spirited and free hearted about it. These were among the happiest moments of my existence, and I love to recal them. The name of Blake is to me fraught with many delightful associations. It is connected with days, when care had made no deep inroad on the mind, and sorrow was unknown—when the heart rejoiced in the enthusiasm of young hope, and glowed with all the fire of young ambition—when the ear eagerly drank in the voice of praise, and the elastic spirit bounded at the prospect of success;—when the slightest circumstance was sufficient to light up the countenance with the smile of heart-felt joy;—when all within is free, generous, and unsuspecting; and we feel as if we were sent into this beautiful world only to rejoice and to be happy. When we look back upon the days of our boyhood;—when we think over our school triumphs and vacation sports, our playmates, and our friendships for them; the blooming little girls of our choice, and the boyish yet earnest manner in which we showed our attachment to them; are we not almost tempted to exclaim,—O why cannot this purity and singleness of heart forever last? why must we be undeceived? why does cold distrust, and haughty pride, and narrow selfishness, come with the increase of years, and transform the gay, laughter-loving boy, into the severe, reserved, and gloomy man!—But to return.

Dr. Bate, in delineating the character of Blake, makes the following remarks:—"He was a man deserving praise even from an enemy.—Being advanced to a command at sea, he subdued the Scilly Isles near home, and having attained the office and command of an admiral, performed things worthy of immortal memory abroad; *for he* humbled the pride of France, reduced Portugal to reason, broke the naval force of Holland, and drove them to the shelter of their ports; suppressed the rovers of Barbary, and twice triumphed over Spain." The writer concludes with saying, "Alone blameable in this, that he coupled with the parricides." We, at this period, and in this country, may differ from the Doctor, and not think him so blameable in this respect. But that a man, decidedly hostile to the Admiral in political sentiment, should thus express himself, is certainly *high* praise.—Blake was a confirmed republican: he sat in the parliament of 1640, and took up arms against Charles I. on the breaking out of the civil war. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and distinguished himself against Prince Rupert at the siege of Bristol: he defended Taunton with so much firmness and skill, against ten thousand of the king's troops, that five hundred pounds were voted him by the parliament: his military conduct on several other occasions was conspicuously able.

Few are unacquainted with the splendour of his march upon the "mighty deep." Therefore, without *entering into an unnecessary detail of his achievements*, I will relate a couple of anecdotes which place, in a prominent point of view, his strength of principle and decision of character.

During the engagement in which he made a daring but successful attempt to burn the Spanish flotilla, in the harbor of Santa Cruz, his brother, Captain Benjamin Blake, was guilty of some misconduct. For this violation of duty, the Admiral sentenced him to a removal from his ship, and gave the command to another. For this brother he had ever shown a very tender regard; but a just sense of the necessity of preserving impartial discipline triumphed.

The other instance exhibits our hero in a still brighter and more estimable light; the victor of feelings far more powerfully excited; the dispenser of equitable justice, when every affectionate emotion of the heart conspired to prevent it.

One of his brothers, also a Captain in the sea service, had a difference with an officer of inferior rank. A duel was the consequence, and Captain Blake was killed upon the spot. The Admiral's fleet then lay in the Downs, and the news was immediately sent to him. Blake was on board of his ship when it arrived. He ordered the offender before him. He listened to the evidence, and investigated the case of the affray with the most perfect self possession. He held the balance equably, and his hand did not tremble. His religious principles led him to abhor such a mode of determining a dispute, but he knew and felt what was due to the frailty of human nature. Convinced from the proof presented by the officer, that his brother was the aggressor, he acquitted the prisoner; entreating him in the most tender and pathetic manner, to avoid such unhappy contentions in future. While the examination was going on, Blake was cool, collected, and considerate. There was no agitation,—nothing in his conduct from which a by-stander, ignorant of the fact, would have drawn the conclusion, that he was trying the man who had taken the life of so near and dear a relative. He was sad and dignified; but his lip did not quiver, nor did his eyes flash with indignation upon the homicide. There was no tear upon his cheek, and he was scarcely heard to sigh. But when the cause was over, and he was left alone, he gave way to the torrent of his grief—his fortitude was no more—he walked rapidly up and down the cabin, beating his breast in agony, and repeatedly exclaiming,—*died my brother as a fool dieth!*

Although a republican, and in arms against Charles I., yet he was averse to the severity with which that unfortunate monarch was treated. He viewed him as the victim of education and evil counsellors, and thought the scaffold too terrible a retribution. He was an enemy to Cromwell's usurpation, and the wary protector, knowing his value, and anxious to keep out of the way a man whom he could not bend to his purposes, and whose energy and influence might make him a formidable enemy to his schemes at home, found employment enough for him abroad. Blake, a practical patriot, considered it necessary that the honor of his country's flag should be supported, whatever might be the state of the government, and was in the habit of saying among his officers, "*State affairs are not our province, but we are bound to keep foreigners from fooling us.*"

Blake's last cruise was before Cadiz; he was then ill of a scurvy and dropsy, his ships became foul, and he set sail for home. On his passage he became worse, and perceiving his end to be near, he expressed an earnest wish to behold his native shores before he expired. He died as his ship entered Plymouth Sound, the 17th of August, 1757, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was buried with great pomp in a new vault built on purpose, in Henry the Seventh's chapel. At the restoration of Charles Second, his body was removed from Westminster Abbey and interred in the church yard. National gratitude ought to have prevented this display of royal littleness.

Such was the ascendency of unsullied worth in this great and virtuous character, that cavaliers and round heads unite in weaving his wreath of praise. In fact, partisans of every political hue and degree of violence, from the reckless and profligate loyalist, down to the stern independent, and the gloomy puritan, all regarded him as the man who had vindicated the honour, maintained the respectability, and identified his name with the naval renown of their common country. In their thankful and triumphant admiration of the glory which he had conferred upon her, they dropt their prejudices; and the high spirited cavalier, as he expressed himself in terms of boisterous applause, forgot for a moment that the subject of his praise had raised the arm of rebellion against his sovereign, and obeyed the mandates of the regicide usurper.

Lord Clarendon, *the historian*, not remarkable for his liberality to the anti-monarchists, (indeed it was hardly possible that he should be,) says, that Blake was "the first man who declined the old track, and made it manifest, that a knowledge of sea affairs might be gained in less time than was imagined; and who despised those rules which had been long in practice to keep ships and their crews out of danger, which had been held in former times as a proof of great skill and ability; as if the principal art requisite in a captain of a ship had been, to take care of coming home safe. He was the first man who brought ships to contemn castles on shore, which had ever been considered as very formidable; but he discovered that they made a noise only, and frightened those who could rarely be hurt by them. He was the first that infused that proportion of courage into seamen, by showing them experimentally what mighty things they could do, if they were resolved; and taught them to fight in fire as well as upon water; and though he hath been very well imitated and followed, he was the first that gave the example of that kind of naval courage, and bold and resolute achievements."

The only fault I find with Blake, is the fault of the times. I perceive in his letters and despatches, not a little of that narrow spirit of devotion which would make a partisan of the Deity, and discover a special providence in every favourable incident of warfare. This, though to me peculiarly disgusting, is certainly less reprehensible than the opposite extreme, into which seamen are apt to fall. And we have every reason to believe, that Blake's professions of piety were sincere, and not the prevalent cant of the day.

J. B. S.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

When the late Earl of Exeter was in his minority he married a lady of the name and family of Vernon, of Hanbury, Worcestershire, from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, Lord Exeter, his uncle, advised him, (then the Hon. Mr. Cecil,) to retire into the country for some time, and pass for a private gentleman. He complied with the request, and took his course for a retired part of Shropshire.—There fixing his residence for some time at an inn in the small village of Hodnet, he became liberal to an unexampled degree to all about him. Some people in the neighborhood formed suspicious notions of him, surmising that he was a *rogue* in disguise, and accordingly shunned his company. Others took him for an Indian Nabob, or some eminent personage in disguise, and frequently he heard the rustic exclaim, "there goes the gentleman."—Taking a dislike at this situation, he looked out for board at some farm house; but here again was a difficulty. Few families cared to take him because he was too fine a gentleman. At last in consideration of the liberal offers that he made, a farmer agreed to fit him up a room. Here he continued under the name of Mr. Jones for about two years, apparently contented with his retirement. He used occasionally to go to London for a short time, for the purpose, as the country people supposed, of collecting his rents, but in reality to resume the dignity and society of his station.

During this recluse life, time frequently hung heavy on his hands, and he purchased some land with the view of building upon it. The workmen were at first averse to undertake it, and he did not choose to oppose or expostulate with them, as it might lead to a discovery. But on his lordship's offering to pay a certain sum in advance, it was agreed that his designs should be executed.

About this time, too, he undertook the superintendance of the roads, the management of the poor's rates, &c. all of which offices he filled with so much skill and discernment as surprised and astonished the neighborhood.

He ventured also to pay his addresses to a young woman, a farmer's daughter, but was not attended to from motives of caution, not being known sufficiently to be trusted. The person at whose house he lived being less scrupulous than the rest, permitted him to pay his addresses to his daughter, whose rustic beauty and modesty he admired. And although the maiden was placed in a humble lot, his lordship soon discovered that her virtues would one day shed a lustre on a more exalted station. On the farmer's return from his labor in the field, the Hon. Mr. Cecil, (as Mr. Jones) made proposals of marriage, and craved the consent of the female's parents. "What!" exclaimed Mrs. Higgins, the farmer's wife, "marry our daughter, to a fine gentleman, a stranger? No indeed." "But yes," replied her husband; "the gentleman has house and land, and plenty of money, and there is no exception to his conduct." Consent being obtained, the match was made up, and in twelve months, by the aid of proper masters, the charming young country girl became an accomplished lady.

Shortly after this event, the Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, Earl of Exeter, died, and his nephew succeeded to his title and estates. This obliged him to leave his much loved retirement and hasten to town.—He took his wife along with him, but said nothing of her new honors and exalted station. In this way he called at several noblemen's and gentlemen's seats; and at length arrived at Burleigh House, the seat of his noble ancestors, near Stamford. The road was lined with gentlemen and tenantry, assembled to welcome their new lord and lady. They entered in their carriage through the Gothic porch, which was hung round with flowers and evergreens, and passed up the avenue shaded by the old trees. "Oh," said she, "what a paradise is this!" The Earl could contain himself no longer, but exclaimed—"It is thine, dear, and thou art the Countess of Exeter!" She fell back in the carriage and fainted with joy. They arrived at the house, her ladyship, being recovered, and were welcomed with every demonstration of respect and affection.

Having settled his affairs to his satisfaction, he returned to Shropshire, disclosed his rank, and placed his father-in-law in the mansion that he had built in the country, and settled him with the annuity of 500*l.* per annum. Afterwards he took the Countess to London, and introduced her to the fashionable world, where she was universally admired and caressed.

THE MISCELLANIST.

POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

The accomplished skeptic, Chesterfield, was present when Whitfield presented the votary of sin under the figure of a blind beggar, led by a little dog. The dog had broken his string. The blind cripple, with his staff between both hands, groped his way unconscious to the side of a precipice. As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He thought it on the ground, and bending forward, took one careful step to recover it. But he trod on vacancy, poised for a moment, and as he fell headlong——Chesterfield sprung from his seat, exclaimed, "By heaven, he is gone!"

INTEGRITY.

Integrity is a great and commendable virtue—a man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man. He is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him. No fear daunt him. His word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears from him most when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by obstinacy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporizing in others. He runs with truth and not with time—with right and not with might; his path is straight, soon seen, but too seldom followed.—*Wm. Penn's advice to his children.*

TRUE POLITENESS.

There is much truth and beauty in the following remarks of the late Dr. Thomas Brown, of Edinburgh. "Politeness, in all its most important respects, is nothing more than the knowledge of the human mind directing general benevolence. It is the art of producing the greatest happiness which, in the external courtesies of life, can be produced, by raising such ideas and feelings in the minds of those with whom we are conversant, as will afford the most pleasure, and averting, as much as possible, every idea which may lead to pain. It implies, therefore, when perfect, a fine knowledge of the natural series of thoughts, so as to distinguish not merely the thought which will be the immediate or near effect of what is said or done, but those which may arise still more remotely; and he is the most successful in this art of giving happiness who sees the future at the greatest distance."

Female Constancy—The following anecdote of Huber, the celebrated naturalist, appears in the Memoires sur Josephine.—Mr. Huber's work on the natural history of bees is well known in this country, but we believe it is little known that his observation relative to the habits of this insect were made through the medium of his wife, at a time when he was totally blind.—"We frequently visited," say the authoress, "an interesting and remarkable man, M. Huber, nephew of the friend of Voltaire. He had been blind since the age of seventeen. At that period he fell in love with a rich young lady, who returned his affections, but their parents opposed their union and they were separated. A few months after he was afflicted with gutta serena, which deprived him entirely of sight, which he regretted the more because he was unable to see the object of his affection. He was sent to Paris with the hope that a cure might be effected, but he obtained no relief, and returned in despair to Geneva. Mademoiselle Lullin having been made acquainted with his misfortune, declared to her parents, that although she would readily submit to their will if the man of her choice could have done without her, yet, as he now required a person to be always with him, nothing should prevent her being united to him. Her parents became more obstinate than ever in withholding their consent; but when she became of age, she, after having refused several brilliant offers, married the person for whom she had formed a disinterested affection, and their mutual conduct soon obtained for them pardon for their disobedience.

"This excellent woman discovered a thousand means of assuaging the sad condition of her husband. During the war she composed whole armies with pins of various sizes, and thus enabled him to distinguish the position of the different corps. She also invented for him a plan, by which he was enabled to write, and also formed plans *en relief* of their residence: in a word, she had but one occupation—that of making the life of her husband happy. To such a point did this amiable woman carry her attentions, that M. Huber asserted, that a restoration to sight was no longer desirable. 'I should not know,' said he, 'to what extent a person could be beloved; besides to me my wife is always young, fresh, and pretty.' M. Huber had a great taste for natural history. She had read to him a great number of works on this subject, and particularly relative to bees, of which he was very fond. He discovered that all the works which treated on that subject were very imperfect. He requested Madame Huber to provide herself with a glass, and to examine carefully the formation and habits of the bee. With her assistance he made several discoveries, which he published under the title of *Recherches surles Abeilles*, a work which is very highly spoken of."

When the young ladies in the West Indies fancy themselves too much tanned by the scorching rays of the sun, they gently scrape off the thin outside of the stone belonging to the cashew-tree (a genus of the *polygamia monœcia* class,) and then rub their faces all over with it. Their faces immediately swell and grow black; and the skin, being poisoned by the caustic oil of the nut, will, in the space of five or six days, come entirely off in large flakes, so that they cannot appear in public in less than a fortnight; by which time the new skin looks as fair as that of a new-born child.

In Spanish S. America, the ladies sometimes ornament their heads with a handeau of *living fire*, it being formed of the fire-fly, fastened on a black velvet band by the wings, an insect which emits a bright corruscation every time it breathes. What are diamonds compared to this? There are two species of the fire-fly, one which emits its light from the abdomen every time it *inhales* its breath, and the other, which is considerably larger, from a round prominence just behind the eye on each side of the head, like a pair of globe lamps. I have often read by the light afforded by two or three confined in a glass phial. The largest kind are about two thirds of an inch in length, the other about one quarter of an inch. —*Correspondent of the Athenæum.*

SKETCH OF A LATE NAVAL CHARACTER.

There are people in the world so constitutionally fortunate, that do what they will, they always fall upon their legs like cats. Without one grain of talent, without any abilities whatever, without any exertions on their part, and almost against their will, they succeed in whatever they undertake; indeed, in some cases, without undertaking any thing, fortune is as it were forced upon them. Captain —— was one of these; he had none of the advantages, either of manners, appearance or education: he had got on by sheer good fortune, and shrewd common sense; he was brave from ignorance of fear, and kind and benevolent from natural goodness of heart. He had prevented his friends from bestowing on him any of the advantages of education in early life, by running away from them; and had indulged his aquatic propensities by commencing his career on board a coal-barge. Of course he was lost to his family for some time; for who could have imagined that any human being in the rank of a gentleman could possibly have selected such a profession from choice? But Will did not do things like any body else, and God knows to what honors he might have risen in the coal-trade, had he not been accidentally discovered by his friends.

It so happened that two of his sisters were on a visit to a family which resided on the coast of Kent, and the whole party were very much alarmed one evening by a prodigious uproar in the kitchen. On hastily proceeding in a body to learn the cause of this disturbance, the sisters, to their great astonishment, found their long lost brother established on the fat cook's lap, with a can of ale in his hand, roaring out "Tom Bowline," or some favorite sea song. It may easily be imagined they did not suffer him to return to his collier, but did all they possibly could to inspire him with a better taste, and make him forego his low propensities. But all in vain; Will had a will of his own, which no persuasion could overcome.—an obstinacy of purpose which lasted all his life, and on this occasion prompted him to set off again; so that it was long ere his family heard any thing of him—indeed, they had almost given him up.

The first accounts they received were from the Cape of Good Hope; they informed them he had been pressed into H. M. Ship L—— from an Indiaman, on board of which he was serving in the honorable and lucrative capacity of a cook's mate. He was now in the way to be made a gentleman of, in spite of himself; for his family, exerting themselves in his behalf, got him rated a midshipman on board the ship into which he was pressed, and his career in the service was as fortunate as his forced entrance into it had been extraordinary.

The service was not then quite the same as it is now; naval officers were not such fine gentlemen as they are at present; but I doubt if they had more honorable devotion to their country's welfare. Be that as it may, the L—— proceeded to the East Indies, and Will underwent the usual routine of a midshipman's life. The season happened to be unusually sickly, and there was a great want of officers on the station, so that Will before his time was served, was appointed acting lieutenant of the L——, a small brig mounting 16 nine-pounders, then under orders for the Cape station. Here his usual good fortune followed him, for he had not been long at the Cape of Good Hope before the first Lieutenant was taken ill and obliged to go to the hospital, so that he became commanding officer whenever the Captain was absent; and in this state of things the —— proceeded to, I forget the name of the Bay, where a number of Indiamen were at anchor, to protect them from attack.

It so happened that a French frigate of forty-four guns had been long cruising off the coast; and coming into the Bay, disguised as an Indiaman, in hopes of taking a few prizes, she anchored in the midst of them without being aware that there was a man of war in the roadstead. Will who had a sort of instinct for discovering an enemy, and could tell a Frenchman under any disguise, determined, with a very unusual exertion of prudence, to wait until it was dark before he commenced his operations against the intruder. By a still more strange coincidence, he was left on this occasion entirely to his own resources: for the captain was on shore, and the surf ran so tremendously high that it was quite impossible to communicate with him, and still more so for him to have got off had he known what was the matter. Will quietly prepared for action, harangued his men, whose numbers were greatly reduced by sickness, and, as soon as it was dark, slipped his cable without the least noise; and getting athwart hause of the frigate within pistol-shot, opened a most destructive fire of grape and canister on the unfortunate Frenchman, who was quite unprepared for such an attack. I have said before that Will was as brave as a lion, and it required no small exertion of bravery to engage so very superior an enemy: but taking advantage of his first success, he kept up such an incessant fire on the frigate as left her no time to deliberate, when a report was made to him that the cartridges were nearly all expended. Here again his good fortune interposed, and what would have been any other body's ruin proved his advantage; for by some accident Will had got a woman on board, of a sort of pie-bald, half cast mixture, who turned out a perfect Amazon at this pinch, and relieved her gentle officer's difficulties by converting all the stockings on board into cartridges, which, she unremittingly filled with powder with her own fair hands. Will delighted with this new expedient, looked down with admiring approbation on his coadjutress, seated with a barrel of gunpowder on one side, and a pile of stockings on the other, filling them as fast as she could; while he ran about the deck encouraging his men, rubbing his hands, and calling out in a voice of thunder, "More stockings, Nan; I say, Nan you —— more!"

The fire was kept up with such spirit and success, that it was quite impossible for the Frenchman to resist; the first broadside killed a number of his men as it raked the ship "fore and aft," and several of the officers who were seated at supper in the gun-room, were swept off before the cloth was removed. Perceiving that the brig had judiciously kept at a sufficient distance to prevent boarding, there was nothing left but to cut and run, and "La Prenoise," of forty-four guns was obliged fairly to make off from our little brig of sixteen long-nines, with a terrible loss in killed and wounded.

The noise of the guns brought the Captain and the Governor-general of the Cape, who happened at that time to be there, to witness the action; and nothing could exceed the admiration of the one, and the vexation of the other, at not being on board to fight his own ship; although he generously allowed that he could not have done better himself. So little did Will think he had done any thing at all out of the way, that, in the simplicity and singleness of his heart, he was not even going to write to the admiralty, when his messmates and the master and surgeon actually wrote for him and made him sign it.—This exploit excited so much admiration at home, that orders came out to make Will a commander as soon as his time should be expired, and this proved his first stepping-stone to fortune. It also gained him the friendship of Governor Dundas, who never failed to show him every attention, and invited him to all his parties,—a favor which Will would very readily have dispensed with; as he had an invincible objection to wearing braces, and I dare say very much preferred Nan's company to Lady Dundas's.

Honors, they say, change manners, but Will's remained incorruptably the same: he was even constant to Nan as long as he continued on the station; and observing that his brother officers occasionally sent home the produce of the East as presents to their friends, he thought he could not do better than send a little specimen of himself which proved his connexion was not entirely platonic. Accordingly he despatched a little yellow-pelted boy and girl to his sisters, with one of the very few letters he was ever known to have written in his life, informing them that "he had sent them two *natural curiosities*, excellent specimens," in which he must have adopted the phraseology he heard on all sides, as he was not much given to be facetious. If I recollect right, these little animals were placed at some cheap seminary in Yorkshire, until they could be put apprentice to some trade that would enable them to get their own living.—A much wiser method than that which generally falls to the lot of the unfortunate offspring of such amours, who are either deserted at their birth or pampered for a few years, and taken out of their station, until the caprice or economy of their fathers prompts them to some alteration in their intentions, when they are turned adrift without a sufficiency to support the false ideas that have been instilled into them, and left to perish under an accumulated weight of misery and neglect.

Fortune, however, continued to follow our young captain wherever he went; and after various acts of bravery, he was actually made post captain into a line of battle ship *by mistake*; and after an absence of less than ten years, he returned to England in command of the very ship into which he had been pressed from under the cook's table in the Indiaman!

Circumstances in the mean time had equally befriended him at home; for, during his absence one of his sisters had married an officer of high consideration and rank, from which circumstance Will derived additional consequence. On taking his flag, this officer, of course, out of consideration to his lady, nominated her brother his flag-captain, and in this capacity he joined one at Jamaica. It was there I first saw Captain ——, and a more extraordinary looking being I do not think was ever created. As he was universally allowed to be a sort of privileged person, he took no pains whatever to conceal or moderate his defects of either manners or appearance; he never cared in the least what he said or did, and every body wondered what sort of an animal the Admiral had imported. He was extremely plain in his person, but had nothing stern or forbidding about him; on the contrary, an expression of kindness and benevolence overcame his natural ugliness of countenance in spite of his grotesque appearance, which he seemed to have done all in his power to heighten. In the hottest day in the West Indies he wore thick worsted stockings and coarse blue trowsers, which no other person could have endured; with a sailor's jacket having no insigne of his rank except the straps on his shoulders, which indicated his right to wear epaulettes; and his wizen face, which was more the color of the under part of a toad's stomach than any human complexion, was surmounted by an old three-cornered cocked-hat, such as Admiral Benbow might have worn. This was his usual attire, but on great occasions the Admiral would prevail on him to dress himself suitably to his rank and station; though he was the only person who had sufficient influence over the Captain to effect such a change. It was evident, on those occasions, that his dignity was extremely irksome to him; but he loved and reverenced his brother-in-law, and obeyed him with the simplicity and deference of a child. With other people he was infinitely obstinate, the more so when most in the wrong; but his shrewd sense whispered him on this occasion, that his own interest required blind obedience and non-resistance to his relative's will, whom he knew to be kindly disposed towards him. I have seen him, when escaped from all control, galloping about the park of the Penn, on an untamed South American horse that nobody else would have mounted, without saddle, or bridle, or stirrups, dressed in tight buckskin pantaloons, in the full heat of a broiling Jamaica sun; and when reminded that the Admiral might want him, he would hurry to his own room to get himself dressed in time, when it would take the utmost exertion of two of the black servants of the Admiral's establishment to get him out of his buck-skin inexpressibles, which stuck to him like a wet wash-leather glove from heat and perspiration. Nothing could be more ludicrous than this operation, which bore more resemblance to skinning an eel than to any thing I have ever seen.

His brother-in-law's care was now to enrich him, having placed him in a station which his family consequence required, and his frequent trips to the Spanish Main, fully answered that purpose. But fortune was not yet tired of loading him with her favors: he had attained rank earlier and more rapidly than most of his brother officers, riches had actually been put into his pocket; but all this was not sufficient—the Admiral died, and he became Commodore and Commander-in-chief on the West India station! He sincerely lamented his benefactor's loss, and faithfully reverenced his memory, and I believe was more sorry for his death than he could have been for any thing else in the world. He, however, did not fail to secure an interest on the whole, partly for the sake of the Admiral's family, and partly for his own, for he collected all the specie he could find in the island, and leaving the station to shift for itself, he set sail for England, with his precious freight on board, which yielded him an abundant harvest. He was greatly blamed for quitting his post; but Will was a sort of person who did not much care what any body thought now that the poor Admiral was no more; and the conduct of those left behind showed that they only wanted the same opportunity to do the same thing; for he was no sooner gone than each, as they succeeded to the command, set off for different parts of the Spanish coast, that inexhaustible El Dorado of the Jamaica station.

Will arrived safely in England, having realized about 20,000*l.* by freight, prize-money, and his

previous success in the East. But on shore he was a greater oddity even than at sea. He had married his mother's housekeeper on his first return to England, so that he had a home to go to; but as that lady had nothing to recommend her but her fat and good-nature—for she was as big round as the capstan of his own ship—she was not much countenanced by his family.—Luckily, this tender union was not blessed with any results, and he had no progeny, it is most probable that his money will go to his benefactor's children. The commodore's good fortune attended him to the very last, and he was fortunate enough to die before he had experienced any reverse. His health had suffered considerably from hot climates, and his death was in my opinion an additional piece of good fortune, as it saved him from a painful and peevish old age; and he had no resources within himself, having never read any book but "Steel's List" in his life.

I do not think it possible to find a more perfect instance of unvarying good fortune than in this worthy but extraordinary man. One sees people possessed of talents, connexion, industry, and exertion, toiling through a long life to eke out a miserable competency without success; and this man, by sheer luck alone, attained rank, riches and power, and all that is most desirable, at an early age, and died before he had experienced a single reverse. He certainly, when once in the road to fortune, did nothing to mar it; but he did nothing to deserve it; he had not even high feelings or spirit to enjoy it. When we do meet with such examples, it almost inclines us to believe in predestination, and give up every thing to Providence; indeed it would be easy to adopt this Turkish feeling, if one did not occasionally see instances of virtue, talent, and perseverance, meeting their just reward; and when we do behold the contrary, it is salutary and comfortable for us to believe that these things are intended for some wise purpose which we cannot comprehend, and that, if we are not rewarded according to our liking in this world, we may be in the next; for man is an egregious over-rate of his own merits.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
3 00 do. If not paid during the year.
2 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

At an election of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. the following Officers were duly elected to serve the present year, viz:

President—WILLIAM RAWLE.
Vice Presidents, { Jonas Preston, Benjamin Tucker.
Treasurer—Henry Troth.
Secretaries, { Thomas Ridgway, Isaac Barton.

Board of Education—Isaac Barton, Edwin P. Atlee, Thomas Earle, Joseph Evans, Joseph Parker, Thomas Parker, Jr. George Peterson, Thomas Ridgway, David Weatherly, Peter Wright, Charles S. Cope, Samuel C. Sheppard.

Counsellors—John Sergeant, David Paul Brown, Joseph P. Norris, jr. Wm. Rawle, Jr. Thomas Earle, John Bouvier.

Electing Committee—Joseph Todhunter, Samuel Ross, James Mott, Joseph M. Tenman, Marshall Atmore, Wm. Jones, P. Stackhouse, Robert Murphy, R. Evans, J. Stanley, D. C. Wood, Edwin Walter.

THOS. RIDGWAY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1829.

At an Election of Managers for the Northern Dispensary, 1st Mo. (January,) 1829, agreeable to Charter, the following Contributors were duly elected Managers of the Institution, to wit:

George Boyd, corner of Coates and Eighth streets.
Jonathan Roberts, Coates street.
Joseph Townsend, No. 216 North Fourth street.
Robert A. Parrish, No. 238 North Third street.
Joseph S. Riley, No. 171 North Third street.
Henry Stiles, No. 886 North Front street.
William Stevenson, No. 252 North Third street.
George Uhler, No. 414 North Front street.
James Patterson, No. 304 North Third street.
Jacob Jeanes, No. 208 North Front street.
Edwin P. Atlee, No. 137 Vine street.
Thomas W. Pryor, No. 373 North Front street.

And at a Meeting of the Managers on the 9th, the following persons were elected to fill the respective offices:

GEORGE BOYD, President.
Joseph S. Riley, Secretary.
John C. Brown, Treasurer.
Edmund Prynn, Apothecary.
John Kessler, Jr. Collector.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Thomas Yardley, No. 221 North Fourth street.
Dr. Jacob Lentz, No. 38 Race street.
Dr. A. L. Helfenstein, Beech street, Kensington.
Dr. Charles Noble, Third and Noble street.
Dr. Joseph Pancoast, No. 52 Vine street.
Dr. George W. Mear, Vine, near Third street.

Published by order of the Board.
JOSEPH S. RILEY, Sec'ry. GEO. BOYD, Pres't.

COMMUNICATION.

The expeditious System of Writing taught by Mr. Bristow, from London.

Hearing of Mr. Bristow's System of Writing, through the medium of one of his pupils, who has received much instruction in the art of Writing, I undertook to take eight lessons of him, merely to see whether it was possible (for I am aware of prejudice) to improve my writing, and at the third lesson I found such an alteration which surprised me. I was stimulated to exert myself, and by the time I had taken the eighth lesson, I wrote, and do write now, as good a hand as any man need wish to.

I would particularly invite Ladies and Gentlemen to Mr. BRISTOW, No. 82 Arch street, South West corner of Fourth street, and receive a few Lessons.—He ought to be generally known. For the pains he takes to advance the improvement of his pupils, he is deserving the attention and encouragement of all. So high is estimation do I hold his system, that I shall give him my children to instruct.

A PUPIL OF MR. BRISTOW'S.

The depth of rain which fell during the year 1828, as indicated by the rain gauge kept by the Subscriber at No. 132 Coates street, was as follows:

	Inches.		Inches.
For January,	2 475	For July,	5 95
February,	2 8	August,	1 6
March,	4 475	September,	4 65
April,	4 95	October,	1 35
May,	3 55	November,	7 2
June,	2	December,	15
	41 inches and fifteen hundredth parts.		41 15

February 7, 1829. JONATHAN COLLOM.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 29th ult. Mr. DUDLEY, elected a Senator from the State of New York, was qualified and took his seat. The bill authorising a subscription of stock, on the part of the United States, to the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, was passed. The bill to authorize the several States to relinquish the sixteenth sections granted for the use of schools, and to enter other sections in lieu thereof, produced much discussion. The bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the Senate, on Monday, a committee consisting of Messrs. TAZEWELL, SANFORD and WEBSTER, was appointed to ascertain and report mode for declaring who is elected President and Vice President of the United States, and to notify the individuals elected of such election. At a quarter before one, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, in which they were occupied till three o'clock.

The presenting of petitions in the House of Representatives on Monday occupied nearly an hour. One or two bills were then reported from various Committees; one of which was a bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when Mr. A. STEVENSON (the Speaker) spoke at some length against the constitutional power of Congress to erect toll gates, or assume any jurisdiction over the road.

The Committee then, on motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, took up the Bill to repeal the duties on tonnage, which was also read and passed over.

The Committee then rose and reported progress on the Cumberland Road bill.

The bill to repeal the duties on tonnage was postponed till to-morrow.

The House adjourned before the question was taken on a motion made to amend the bill relative to the purchase and distribution of Gordon's Digest, which motion was to reduce the number from 500 to 250, and to prevent their distribution among the members of the two Houses of Congress.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. MCKEAN, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a Bill amendatory of the Post Office Law, which repeals so much of the existing law as imposes upon Postmasters the obligation of distributing the mails on Sunday. Accompanying this bill, was a report on the subject of the transportation of the mails on Sunday, which, in its tone and decision is adverse, to the prayer of those whose desire to interrupt it on that day. There was some conversation, not amounting to a discussion, upon a motion of Mr. MCKEAN to print 6000 extra copies of the report, but the motion was finally laid on the table.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate to authorize the purchase and distribution of 500 copies of Gordon's Digest of the Laws, which was opposed, on the question of its third reading, but was finally passed by a vote 96 to 79.

The house then resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road.

Mr. MERCER commenced his reply to the arguments against the bill, and after speaking about an hour and a half, gave way for a motion that the Committee rise. He will of course continue his reply to-day.

About half an hour had elapsed after the hour of meeting, before a quorum of the House was ascertained to be present.

A Resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. BARRINGER, to be acted on, appointing to-morrow for the election of a printer to the House for the next Congress: and another resolution was offered by Mr. WILDE, which also lies on the table until to-day, providing that no person who has been engaged, or interested in, a public newspaper, within the last 2 years, shall be eligible to the office of public printer.

We understand that, of the five heads of departments at WASHINGTON, the Secretary of War, General PORTER, is, at present, the only one capable of attending personally to the duties of his office; all the others being, in different degrees, disabled by indisposition.

The bill reported in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, besides abolishing the office of Major General, provides that brevet-rank shall not be conferred, by the President and Senate, on any officer of the army, but for gallant actions, and meritorious conduct on the field of battle.

On Thursday and Friday the Senate spent some time on executive business.

THE FINANCES OF NEW YORK.

We have, says the Albany Argus, been struck with the magnitude of the expenditures of this populous and affluent city; and particularly with a comparison between the expenditures of the city and the state.

It will be seen by the report of the comptroller of the state, that the real expenditures of the state for the year 1828, amounted to.....$1,938,951 89
Of these the canal expenditures were.... 1,123,018 05

Ordinary state expenditure,.....$815,933 84
By the report of the comptroller of the city, it appears that the expenditures of the city for 1828, were.....$1,098,676 96

Excess of the ordinary city expenditures, over the state.....$282,743 00

New York Feb. 3.—Last evening, during the severe snow-storm, a gang of light-fingered gentry entered several stores in William-street, between Maiden-lane and John-street, and collected and carried away a quantity of dry goods. The first person who discovered the robbery was Mr. Creed, who missed fifty pair of gloves, some Irish linen, and other articles. He immediately stepped into his neighbour's (Mr. Franklin Hedge's,) where he saw two suspicious fellows, with large bundles under their cloaks. (They had, it appears, added to their stock, from Mr. Hedge's store, a large package of hose and other articles.) On Mr. Creed's asking the men what they had under their coats, they ran off towards Maiden-lane; but on crying "Stop thief!" one of them was arrested and committed. He was this morning brought before Mr. Justice Valentine, and recognised by the elder Hays as having been let out of the Penitentiary three days ago. When asked by the Magistrate whether he had any choice between the State Prison and the Penitentiary he replied, "Not at all, your honour." He was thereupon sentenced to the latter for six months. He calls himself Edward Power Jackson. The other fellow, who had possession of the gloves made his escape.

Three men, named Abraham and John Bartley and John F. Dicher, were apprehended in the southern part of Schoharie county, N. Y. week before last, for passing counterfeit money. About $1000 in spurious money was found upon them. The bills were of the following descriptions: Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, five bills of $20 each. Bank of Utica, letter A. 13 bills of $10 each. Agricultural Bank, Mass. letter A. two bills, $5 each. Chenango Bank, letter D. six bills, $3 each. Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, letter S. Thos. W. Olcott, cashier, B. Knower, president, 135 bills, $3 each.

New Jersey Senator.—The Rahway (N. J.) Advocate of Tuesday says: "The appointment of two Senators to the Senate of the United States, from this state, appears to excite considerable interest. Among the candidates spoken of, are Theodore Frelinghuysen, Attorney General; Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy; Mahlon Dickerson, the present Senator; Ebenezer Tucker, of the House of Representatives; William D. Ewing, Speaker of the Assembly; and L. Q. C. Elmer, Esq. The two prominent candidates, as we are informed, are Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Southard; and we venture to predict, that no two men could be selected better calculated to advance the honor and interests of New Jersey."

WILD PIGEONS.

Piqua, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Innumerable multitudes of Pigeons have been for many days passing and repassing over this town. One flock which passed over literary obscured the atmosphere, and could be observed in every direction as far as the eye could reach, and making a noise like a strong rush of wind. No calculations can possibly be made of its extent with any degree of accuracy; but we should imagine, from the time occupied in their passage, that the foremost ones might have flown thirty miles by the time the latter part of the flock passed over! We have no doubt but that, if the pigeons in the *one flock* above noticed could be enumerated, they would at least amount to as many in number as the dollars lost by the Adams man in Baltimore in the great bet. The weather, for several weeks past, has been almost as mild as during our Indian summer.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—On Tuesday last, Charles Lewis, a young man of this town, walked, or more properly ran, into Portland from this village, a distance of fifteen and a half miles, in the short space of *two hours and two minutes*. A wager had been laid against his accomplishing it in two hours *twenty minutes*, on which he started, and won, as it appears from the above statement, with eighteen minutes to spare. A rider who had been sent forward, found the draw of Vaughan's bridge raised, and being interested in Lewis's winning, offered the men at the the bridge five dollars to induce them to lower it, which they refused to do for so *small* a consideration. In the mean time Lewis came up, and after some delay, a plank was procured, which was thrown across the draw and Lewis passed. From the bridge he walked moderately into town to Tyler's Hotel, a distance of more than one mile, being advised to slacken his pace, as he had a great abundance of time left for performing the remainder of the distance.

The first nine miles were passed over in one hour. Mr. Lewis is certainly entitled to be called the *Eclipse* of pedestrians.—*Saco, Me. Palladium.*

Kingston, U. C. Jan 21.—On Sunday evening, the step-daughter of Mr. Vincent, observing no light in the Wesleyan Chapel, went into the house of Henry Honicar, opposite the Chapel, to wait till the time of service. The outer door led into a passage, and on opening the inner door, the room was filled with a dense smoke: she observed two children in a cradle, the clothes of the youngest girl (nearly 12 months old) were on fire: she snatched this child up, and succeeded in putting out the fire, and giving the alarm to the people in the other part of the house, who brought out the other child. They then discovered the body of the eldest boy, (nearly six years old,) on the floor, burnt to death. It appears that the mother, a little before, put the children to bed, the two in a cradle, and the other in a kind of bunk, closed the damper of the stove, put out the candle, and went into a neighbour's house. The other little boy, about four years old, says that his brother, after his mother went out, got up and lit the candle, when the sleeve caught fire, and continued burning about the child till he dropped down dead. The other two children, in a few minutes, must have been suffocated, if not burnt to death.

A letter from Augusta to a gentleman in Savannah, speaking of the late duel between Col. Henry G. Nixon, and Maj. Thomas Hopkins, near Camden, in the State of Georgia, says:

"Col. N. was the challenged party. At the word "fire," Col. N. advanced rapidly about two paces and fired without effect, and then received the fire of his antagonist, who retained his first stand. It was not at all evident that he was struck for two or three seconds, when in taking the reserve pistol into his left hand and endeavoring to present it, he suddenly reeled one or two paces from the line, dropped upon his back, and expired instantly without a struggle or a groan. So simultaneous were the first evidence of his reeling and his death, that he was fully dead before the nearest persons could reach him. Mr. Hopkins immediately crossed the river, and the body of the deceased was carried to the city, to be taken from thence to his residence for interment.

The following, extracted from the Courtland Herald, will show the way they do things in Alabama.—It must be an admirable state of society, when such proceedings are considered matters of course.

FRACAS.—We understand by a gentleman, just from Russellville, Alab. that several rencontres took place there on Monday last. The circumstances, as we understand, which led to them are as follows:—Mr. Smith, the tax collector, reported that he had lost $1,700, which had been stolen out of his house, together with the trunk which contained the money. The trunk was afterwards found broken open in or about a certain fodder stock. Smith made certain insinuations that he believed a certain Mr. O'Riley, of that place, had the money. This came to O'Riley's ears, and on this information he armed himself, and on the first sight of Smith, hailed him and asked, if he accused him of having that money? Smith answered in the affirmative, and anticipating that O'Riley would shoot him, the moment the word was out of his mouth, shot him first. O'Riley, however, shot almost in the same second, both hit, and both were badly wounded. By that time the friends of both parties ran up and fired several pistols at each opponent, and each one received several balls. Both are considered as dangerously wounded.

On the same day, a Mr. Wilson, of that place, sallied out on Mr. Brice M. Garner, in the street, with a pistol in one hand and a stick in the other, *feathered* in upon him, and beat him with his stick, until others ran 50 or 60 yards to his relief.

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 6th ult. says: "on the 1st, green peas were served up at Garnier's hotel in this city. Lettice, radishes, cabbages and other vegetables are now in their prime in most of our gardens, and the rose bushes are in bloom. Last, though not least, the musquitoes are as troublesome and numerous as we have ever known them here. The weather is delightful and the fall of the leaf is the only indication of the approach of winter yet manifested to us."

Late Foreign Intelligence,

By recent arrivals at New York.

The packet ship Henri IV., Captain Pell, arrived this morning from Havre. By this vessel the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received regular files of the Gazette de France, Constitutionnel, and other Paris papers, to the 25th of December inclusive.

Letters from St. Petersburgh speak of the great change in the appearance of the Emperor, in consequence of the fatigues he endured during the campaign. It is added:—

"His Majesty, however, seems firm to his purpose, and the general opinion is that we shall have campaign after campaign, till the Sultan Mahmoud yields. The preparations of Russia for war are on an immense scale, and no doubt can exist of the Porte giving way before the mass of troops it is intended to send out against it. Among the hypotheses sent abroad relative to the negotiations for the restoration of peace, is the rumor of a Congress to be held at Ancona, for the discussion of the subject."

Extract of a letter, dated Odessa, Dec. 2.—"Letters entitled to credit announce that Varna is not in any way blockaded by the Turks, and even that a division of the grand Russian army still occupies Bazardjik and other forts in Bulgaria, which, by means of temporary fortifications, are placed out of danger from a surprise. It is added that these troops are about to enter into winter quarters on the right bank of the Danube. The first official accounts will dissipate all doubts as to the state of affairs in Bulgaria."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 12th December, mentions on the authority of letters from Brody, that the Russians returning from the right bank of the Danube, are reassembling in the Principalities. 6,000 infantry, and four trains of artillery had arrived at Bucharest. The soldiers were in such a condition, that new clothing was necessary. From the movements of the speculators, it was inferred that the Russians would follow the same plan in the second campaign, which they did in the last, and that the preparations ostensibly making in little Wallachia against Servia, should be regarded only as a demonstration to favor the principal army. If they had any intention of rendering themselves masters of the whole course of the Danube, (says the Gazette) and of accomplishing it next spring, it would be necessary to employ other means than those announced. The state of the roads will at first be a very serious obstacle. Battering artillery and materials for bridges cannot be transported to distant points, where the camp artillery can hardly be moved, and light troops scarcely advance a league in a day.

A letter from Odessa, October 20, states that General Pauschkin, Contractor General of the Russian army, had been detected in peculation—and tried and executed therefor.

According to letters from Galatz, a Russian army of from 30 to 40,000 men, including the garrison of Varna, was stationed on the right bank of the Danube, occupying the whole country from Isaktscha to Varna, being in communication with the garrison at Matschin, detached from the division at Ibrail. A strong body of Turkish cavalry, coming from Schoumla, to which a part of the garrison at Silistria has been reunited, is marching for Hirshova.

The Constitutionnel of the 25th, contains a private letter from Lisbon, dated December 10, which informs of new dissensions among the Miguelites; and new remonstrances on the part of the foreign consuls; and that the principal inhabitants of Lisbon had resolved to take up arms, and join the guerilla band of Mello Brayner. Before quitting the town, they assassinated two Miguelite volunteers. The bulletins of Don Miguel's health had become so ridiculous and short, that few took the pains to read them. It was believed that he had a fever of the brain, in consequence of an operation performed on him upon the 5th, which would be incurable, if not speedily checked.

A Toulon paper states that at a council of Ministers lately held at Paris, it was determined that an expedition of 55,000 men should be sent to Algeirs.—The army in the Morea is to form a part of this expedition, which, it is added, will be commanded in chief by Gen. Maison, who is to be made a Field Marshal. In the port of Toulon great activity is said to prevail. The frigates *Cybelle and Iphegenie* were to sail for the Morea very shortly.

Letters from Paris state that a portion of the French troops in the Morea, will return to France immediately, and the whole of them will leave as soon as Col. Fabvier shall have fully organized and fully disciplined, under French Officers, a corps of 10,000 of the natives for the maintenance of the authority of the President.

We hear that the Melville, 74, is detained in Plymouth by command of Government until further orders, and it is conjectured that Capt. Hill will be instructed to make a demonstration with this ship off Tangiers, with a view to bring the refractory chief of that place to a sense of propriety. The Melville has 200 troops on board. —*West Briton.*

The London Globe of the 23th says, "it appears by the official returns that in the month of November 440,746 quarters of foreign grain, nearly all wheat, paid duty for Home consumption, and 414,256 quarters, (of which however only 104,991 quarters were wheat,) remained in warehouse at the end of the month. The quantity of foreign grain actually introduced in November, and that remaining available for home consumption at the end of the month, make, therefore, about 850,000 quarters in all. Considerable importations appear to be still in progress, so that the aggregate supply to be derived from abroad promises to be greater than, under the unfavorable circumstances of the harvests of other countries, could have been at first anticipated.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, about four o'clock, the inhabitants of the eastern side of Walsall were suddenly alarmed by an astonishingly loud crash, resembling one of those tremendous explosions which accompany an earthquake. For a short time conjecture was at a stand as to its cause, but it was soon discovered, that owing to the evacuations made on the left side of the road leading from that place to Litchfield, about an acre of ground had fallen in, to the depth of 40 feet. The spot in question, which belongs to Jas. Adams, Esq., and another on the opposite side of the road, have been for many years undergoing excavation for the purpose of obtaining limestone, of which large quantities have been raised; and from its productiveness of this material, several shafts were sunk, and buildings and steam-engines erected—the whole presenting, when in full work, a scene of uncommon activity. The destruction of property is therefore great; but it is with sincere pleasure we learn that, notwithstanding the extensive and fearful nature of the accident, no lives were lost. There are usually upwards of a hundred workmen employed night and day in these mines, but owing to the accident providentially occurring about a couple of hours before they resumed their labours for the week, they have all escaped; nor is this all, the extent of this sudden engulphment is as providentially limited. Though surrounded by the cottages of the workmen and labourers, and some stand almost on the edge of the abyss, it has not reached one of them. The alarm of their inhabitants, who thought some awful convulsion of nature was taking place, was of course dreadful; but from the suddenness of the calamity, their immediate danger was over before they knew its extent. The place now presents a most uncommon spectacle; the earth has fallen away close to the hedge on the road side, and round the area of the gulph the subterranean vaults formed by the miners are visible; and on one side about half a hay stack stands on the brink of the precipice, the other having fallen into the immense pit. The singularity of such a scene has attracted many visitors. It may appear wonderful that the road, which is in a straight line at this part, should form the limit of the accident, when the ground on the other side is also excavated; but there is no reason to entertain any fear of its safety, as it is not, we believe, usual to undermine public ways to any extent.—*Lichfield Mercury.*

The following curious story is told of an old lady living in Buckinghamshire. Some time ago the husband of this ancient dame died without making his will, for the want of which very necessary precaution his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of her property. She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed upon an old cobler, her neighbour, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house, and personate him, in which character it was agreed that he should dictate a will leaving the widow the estate in question. An attorney was next sent for to draw up the writings. The widow, who, on his arrival appeared in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobler groaning aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half of my estate, and I think the poor shoemaker who lives opposite is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbour." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property, while the old rogue in bed (who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.—*Bucks Gazette.*

IMPORTANT TO CLERKS.—In Bartolomeo's Voyage to the East Indies he says, that the heat in Calcutta is so excessive, that the Company's clerks, when writing letters, are obliged to sit naked, immersed up to the neck in large vessels, into which cold water is continually pumped by slaves from a well!

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—There are in the world 3965 societies engaged in diffusing the Holy Scriptures; of which 2066 are in England, 160 in Scotland, 232 in Ireland, and 86 in the British dependencies; 825 on the European continent, 14 in Asia, 4 in Africa, and 578 in America. It may be calculated that those societies, nearly 4000 in number, comprise 400,000 members, all of whom are thus engaged in distributing the word of divine truth.

The frauds upon the half-pay fund are said to amount to no less than 50,000*l.* a quarter, or 200,000*l.* a year.

Last week an application was made by the Baroness d'Aesig, with her three orphan children, all of very tender age, for parish relief from the authorities of St. George's, Hanover Square, London. There was no opposition whatever on the part of the parish, to afford the unhappy lady the relief she sought for, beyond the necessary legal form of having her sworn before a magistrate, as to her claim to a settlement in that parish, and this form having been complied with; the overseers immediately undertook to provide sustenance for the wretched family. The husband of this destitute lady was Baron d'Aesig, a very gallant officer, belonging to the King's German Legion, but who had recently died, leaving his widow and three orphan infants without any other provision than the shelter of a parish workhouse.

UNION HALL.—A young man, named Newman, residing at 4, Manor-place, Southwark, attended, and stated that his house was broken into on the proceeding night, and the corpse of his mother stolen. The outrage was committed, he had no doubt, by the resurrection men, for none of the property in the house was disturbed, and the fellows were careful of not taking the shroud belonging to the corpse. An officer accompanied the applicant to the different hospitals and dissecting-rooms, but was unable to find the body.

A correspondent informs us that Sunderland is at present very much infested with resurrection men, who, not content with following their unhallowed trade on the bodies of the dead, are, shocking to relate, strongly suspected of attempting to kidnap the living; in confirmation of which he informs us that on Wednesday evening, about five o'clock, a boy was seized at the bottom of Zion-street, by one of these monsters, and dragged a considerable distance towards the moor; but the boy's companions having given the alarm, and procured assistance, he was recovered, and the villain unfortunately made his escape.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

On Friday last the resurrectionists paid a visit to Merriam Churchyard, and not deterred by their late defeat there, and the almost hopeless state in which their employer now lies at Sandymount with a fractured skull, they opened four graves, and took away the bodies; and still, not content with the success of their expedition, these monsters had the audacity to hang the grave clothes of the persons they exhumed upon the trees surrounding the yard; and to the disgrace of the police at Willamstown, who ought on such an occasion to have used a little extra power for the sake of common decency, the grave clothes were allowed to remain hanging on the trees.—*Dub. Mail.*

It is recorded on the tombstone of James Parsons, who was buried at Teddington, in 1743, that he had often eat a whole shoulder of mutton and a pock of hasty pudding

SHEEP STEALING.—The sheep stealers in the neighborhood of Long Sutton are becoming more and more daring. No fewer than fourteen were stolen last week; and the poultry of almost every farm yard are taken without mercy. The total number of sheep stolen since the new Act commenced (fourteen months) exceeds 220, and although very large rewards (from £75 to £175) have at various times been offered for the apprehension of the thieves, not one has yet been discovered.

The commitments to the Wiltshire goals for offences against the Game Laws continue to increase; last week ten being the number consigned to the Devizes Bridewell only.

MATRIMONIAL FRAUDS.—A correspondent of the Times says, "Advertisements for wives have become very common, and I wish you readers to know that they are generally fraudulent attempts to raise the wind, and inserted by very low fellows. I have just heard of a case where the advertiser described himself to be a gentleman having a permanent situation, &c. The advertiser is in reality a labouring mechanic. The man himself had to borrow the money for the advertisement, and received a letter from a lady stating she had property, &c., in which she requested Y. Z. to meet her at a stated place and time, with a silk handkerchief in his hand. Poor Y. Z. with difficulty borrowed the money to buy the handkerchief, and met the lady. Another letter was received from a butcher, desiring to have all the letters after Y. Z. had done with them, judging very justly that Y. Z. could not marry more than one woman. One letter Y. Z. received was a trick, and Y. Z. got introduced among a party of fellows, who treated him with such a salutation of kicks and hootings, that he was glad to make friends with his legs. Several other workmen have been pawning their things to advertise and to rig themselves out as gentlemen."

THE LORD MAYOR'S INEXPRESSIBLES.—It is known to the public that, after the dinner at the Mansion-house, on Saturday, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, went to Guildhall, for the purpose of seeing the gas lighted up, and to view the other arrangements for the banquet on Monday. The Lord Mayor had in his carriage a bag, containing a suit of clothes and a pair of boots; but whilst the carriage was standing at the door of Guildhall, notwithstanding it was surrounded by police-officers, some clever thief contrived to extract the said bag from the carriage; and, on his Lordship's return, bag, boots, and clothes, were no to be found, and, it is needless to add, have never since been heard of. His Lordship laughingly observed yesterday that he could not but admire the courage of a fellow who made such a dating attempt in the face of the two City Marshalls and all the City officers, as well as his Lordship's own servants.—*Morning paper.*—[It is said in *well-informed* quarters, that the gentleman in question was offended at being overlooked in the roll of *invitations*, and therefore invited himself to see that his Lordship's things were "all right."]

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. Captain Sherman, of the schooner Jane, on his passage from Newport to this Island, when about 85 miles N. W. off the Hannoways, to his great surprise, heard a most tremendous noise, for which he could not account; and immediately afterwards he saw a large whale, about forty feet astern of the Jane. To the astonishment of the Captain and his crew, it rose almost immediately close to the quarter of the schooner, when it spouted water over the deck. Under such circumstances, Captain Sherman became alarmed for the safety of his vessel, and, in order to induce it to sheer off, fired repeatedly at this dangerous visitor. But this had no other effect than that of making it shake its head at every discharge made upon its enormous bulk, as if conscious of the inadequacy of the means used for that purpose. It continued following the vessel for the space of two hours, when, to the satisfaction of the terrified crew, it went off in another direction. Captain Sherman supposes this monstrous fish to have been from 80 to 90 feet long, and its breadth appeared much greater than the stern of the schooner.—*Guernsey Paper.*

The sum of three farthings was collected at Little Wilbraham Church, Cambridgeshire, on Sunday se'nnight, after a sermon in aid of the fund for building and repairing churches.—*Sun.*

Mrs. Parsons, of Basingstoke, Hants, wife of John Parsons, the Southampton Telegraph coachman, was on the 27th Nov. safely delivered of *four fine boys*, all alive, and, with their mother, likely to do well!

The Corporation of Dublin have granted their freedom to 1,200 individuals; the Freeman's Journal says 2,000, and the corporation of Cork intend to add 600 to their confraternity. The only qualification is, that the individual should be a Brunswicker.

There is at present in the garden of G. Sandes, Esq at Dunowan, a hydrangea which measures 45 feet in circumference, seven feet high, and had on its branches 176 flowers last season!

EPITOME OF NEWS.

There were 76 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, viz. 36 adults and 40 children, of which 19 were under one year of age.

There are 400 seamstresses employed in Philadelphia to make shirts, pantaloons, &c. for the U. S. army. They make less than $1 50 a week. The government distributed last year $23,200 on this item. This is hard stitching.

It may be mentioned, as evidence of the success attending the exertions of the manager of the WALNUT STREET THEATRE, that season tickets which, at the opening of the house, could be obtained at eight dollars, have in the course of last week been sold for twenty.

A small frame building, at the N. W. corner of Crown and Callowhill streets, was broken open on Monday night, and robbed of a considerable quantity of boots and shoes.

A petition presented to the Ohio Legislature, praying the organization of the Thompsonian Medical Societies, has been referred to the committee on the *penitentiary*.

The debt of the city of New York amounts to $913,779. The receipts of the treasury, during the year 1828, were $1,108,307—expenditures, $1,088,677.

A Boston gentleman, who resided 23 years in Spain, informs that he never knew of an accidental fire there in all that time, and only some supposed to be incendiary fires.

Those interested in the Canal which is now making to unite the navigation of lakes Erie and Ontario, will be pleased to learn that the prospects for its speedy completion are very flattering.

One public house in London receives, for the sale of *gin* alone, the sum of $55,992 per year.

The pen with which Bonaparte signed his abdication at Fontainbleau, was first bought by an Englishman for much more than its weight in gold. The domestic who shows strangers through the palace, finding that this relic was so well paid for, has since sold a great number of *true* abdication pens!! His customers have chiefly been Englishmen.

Miss Kelly was to have appeared at Savannah on Monday, the 19th inst. in the character of Letitia Hardy, in the comedy of the Belle's Stratagem.

Deaths in Baltimore during the past week—males 14—females 22—total 36. Under 1 year, 10—consumption, 9.

On Wednesday, Mr. Abraham Dally, inspector of domestic distilled spirits, in the city of New York, made his report to the House of Assembly. It appears that during the year 1828, he inspected 111,504 cashsat 6 cts., making $6690 24. Two deputies, one quarter each, $2345 12.

It is proposed to build a new theatre in Washington city, the present building being too small and badly located.

Joseph Gales, Jr. Esq. has been elected President of the Colonization Society at Washington.

The Savannah Georgian says, it is understood the duel between Mr. Hopkins and Col Nixon, of S. Carolina, was the consequence of some contest for a seat in the Legislature of that state; and we are sorry to learn, that all the hot blood occasioned by it, has not yet been cooled down.

A resolution has been submitted in the Maryland House of Representatives, the object of which is to prevent the use of foreign law books and foreign cases, as authority in the Courts of Justice of that State.

Mrs. Lydia Boal offers a reward of $15 in the Hingham (Mass.) Gazette, for the detection of the villain or villains who tore down her house on North Glad-Tidings Plain. The first attack was made on the night of Oct. 13, when the windows were broken, the door taken down, and the family obliged to fly for refuge. The next dark night the house was cut and torn down.

Some persons, says Swift, treat books as others do Lords—leave their titles and brag of their acquaintance.

The person recently murdered in Georgia, by being thrown into a camp fire, is supposed to be a Clergyman of the name of Flournoy.

A Branch of the Bank of the United States, has been established at St. Louis, of which John O'Fallon is the first President.

A gentleman finished an eulogium on a lady with the following words:—"Ah Sir! nothing beats a good wife"—"I beg your pardon," rejoined a bystander, "a bad husband does."

A field in the southern part of Concord, Mass. of about five acres, was seen covered with robins, a few days since. The ground seemed alive with them.

Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Hartford Conn. bank are in circulation. They are badly executed, and dated 1st of January, 1828, payble to G. Cowles. Letter E. No. 1271. Horace Burr, Cashier; Nathaniel Terry, President.

A hog weighing 544 pounds, when dressed, was recently sold at Providence for $34. It was raised in Cranston, by Mr. D. Randall. The hog was of the short legged, small boned breed, and doubtless, says the American, did not cost one fourth in his keeping, that one of your weasel nosed, flap eared fellows would do, with a frame like a 74.

A beet, 3 feet 4 inches long, says the Ravenna (Ohio,) Courier, was recently pulled in Mr. Stephen Mason's Garden, Charlesville. Mr. J. Van Aiken, of the same town, is said to have raised a potatoe, last season, twenty inches round, and weighing four pounds two ounces!

A masquerade ball was given at Charleston, S. C. on the 22d. Every thing went off with good humor and decorum. It is to be followed by a few others.

The Washington Journal of Saturday last says—"During the last two days the Senate have been occupied for some time on executive business. Time, the universal discoverer of secrets, will furnish us with the result."

A Dwarf, said to be a native of Mexico, only 32 inches high, and 51 years of age, is exhibiting at 50 cents a sight in Augusta. Amongst his performances are dancing, sword and gun exercise, &c.

The Savannah Georgian of the 21st ult. says, that it is understood that the Anti-Dueling Association in that place have requested Gov. Forsyth to demand the person of Mr. Hopkins, who killed Col. Nixon in a duel, near Augusta, a few days ago.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Kentucky in relation to dueling, changing the existing law in some respects. It makes it perjury for any person holding an office, having taken the oath prescribed, to give, accept, or carry a challenge, without first resigning his office; or if an attorney, entering of record his withdrawal from practice.

A new mode of applying friction rollers to a railroad car, has been invented by a citizen of New Jersey, which produces truly astonishing results. A weight of 860 pounds was drawn over a level railway, not very slowly, by a half pound weight, drawing over a pully. One horse will draw eighty-five tons, with the aid of this important invention.

PRESBYTERIANS.—The Presbyterian Church in the United States was organized by the establishment of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in 1704, or 124 years ago. In 1716, were 1 Synod and 4 Presbyteries. In 1808, were 7 Synods and 32 Presbyteries. In 1818, ten years ago, were 11 Synods and 53 Presbyteries. In 1828, 16 Synods and 90 Presbyteries. By the last annual reports, there were 1285 ordained ministers, and 194 licentiates; total, 1479 Presbyterian Preachers of the Gospel. Also, 242 candidates in various stages of preparation for the sacred office.

Lately, in a stabler's in Harriet-street, Aberdeen, a porter, for a small wager, consumed at one sitting, 12 dozen of eggs, and 12 gills of whiskey—dozen and gill alternately.

The Mayor of Baltimore has called a meeting of his fellow citizens to devise means for assisting the poor in this inclement season.

The new ship Tallahassee, of New York, cleared at Savannah, 17th ult. with 1520 bags Upland Cotton, and 191 Sea Island; making a cargo of 1711 bales, weighing 559,167 lbs. and worth at the time of shipping, $60,000.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated December 27th says:—"Nine coaches left there together about a fortnight since, under an escort of thirty soldiers; and although they travelled in company, each containing five or 6 passengers, well armed, they were all robbed, and lost, together, about $12,000. Among them was Signor Garcia. The rascals after completing their search, compelled him to sing several songs."

The Byram Cotton Factory, situated on the Byram River, Connecticut, was entirely consumed by fire, together with its contents, on Friday morning, at 1 o'clock. This valuable establishment cost upwards of *one hundred thousand dollars*, and is owned by an incorporated company. A part is insured.

The Ohio River at Wheeling, last Saturday week, was four and a half feet above low water mark.

Counterfeit Half Dollars are said to be in circulation. They purport to be of the comage of the United States, and bear date 1827. They are lighter than a genuine half dollar, and the stars are not so clear and smooth as if cut with a die.

Six Manufacturing Companies were incorporated by the North Carolina Legislature, at the late session, viz: one in Fayettville; one in Rockingham, Richmond county; one in Randolph county; one in Edgecomb county; one in Beaufort county; and one for the Manufacture of Iron in Chatham county.

The Sugar Culture in Georgia prospers. Mr. Kingsley, who lives on the Florida side of the St. Mary's river, and has been extensively engaged in it, says that he has never seen any from New Orleans equal to his own.

The Mobile Register states, that the city authorities have passed a resolution, declaring the expediency of borrowing $30,000, reimbursable in ten and fifteen years, to constitute a fund for defraying the expense of supplying the city with pure and wholesome water.

A complete codification of the criminal laws of New Jersey has been made, and the bill containing it has passed to a third reading in the legislature of the state.

A man named Charles Keithline, while in a state of intoxication, fell through the bridge, upon the ice, at Wilkesbarre, on Saturday, the 24th ult. and was instantly killed.

Mr. Brooks of the New-York Courier, and Miss Aikin of that city, known as two of the sweetest bards of our land, under the respective titles of "Florio" and "Norna," have united themselves in matrimony. May they be blest with a progeny of at least *nine* in number.

The Police of London consists of 437 constables, 468 watchmen, 63 patroles, and 34 beadles. The expense, exclusive of constables, is nearly $180,000 per annum.

Some very fine Shad were caught in the north west branch of Cape Fear River, on the 21st.—On the 26th a considerable supply was brought to market, and sold at 50 cts per pair. By weight they were much cheaper than any fish in the market. They were fine, fat and large.

The Washington Chronicle states, on good authority, that Lake Jackson, in Florida, about 30 miles in length, has suddenly sunk ten feet; and the Indian cabins and peach trees are plainly discernable at the bottom. The foundation of this lake is said to be limestone, and cavernous.

The New York city Inspector reports the deaths of 102 persons during last week—26 men, 19 women, 36 boys and 21 girls—20 died of consumption.

A great extension of the coal trade is contemplated in Pottsville, Penn. Mines have been opened—houses and stores built—wharves erected.

The York *Gazette* says that the bank in that place took $50,000 of the late loan authorised by this state.

Unusual cold weather had been experienced at New Orleans. Ice of nearly an inch thick was seen on the morning of the 11th of January.

The best mode of disposing the 400,000 acres of land given Alabama for the purposes of Internal Improvement, seems to perplex the Legislature of that State.

A correspondent of the Boston Palladium informs, that an instance has lately occurred in that city of a person's being completely cured of swollen limbs, and a propensity to the dropsy, by daily laying the legs in cold water. Before this application, the patient's limbs had enlarged so as to burst the skin, attended with an effusion. The affliction had been caused by the sedentary business of the sufferer.

Bears and wolves are said to have lately made fearful incursions into Transylvania. The war is supposed to have driven them from their old haunts.

FOWL PLAY.—A young man lately dining at a hotel in Connecticut, undertook to dissect a fowl; but being unsuccessful, resigned the job to an elder personage, with an apology for having attacked a biped some 20 or 30 years older than himself.

FAIR PLAY.—The Legislature of Ohio are contriving to compel the bachelors to perform some sort of duty towards posterity, by taxing them for the support of schools. A bill for this purpose has been passed the Senate, and will probably become a law.

The printing of Mr. JEFFERSON'S Works is said to have been commenced, at Charlottesville, Va. The types for the purpose have been procured from Boston; and every arrangement made for executing the work in the handsomest manner.

During the week ending with the 25th of January, 12 persons, of whom 4 were blacks, died in Charleston, S. C.—one from the effects of Dengue.

Mr. Samuel Livermore, of Bayago Town, Me. says that the simple process of tying a weasel skin around the neck is a sovereign remedy for the distressing disorder of Asthma.

The Eighth of January, was celebrated with great splendour, at *N. Orleans*.

The Rain and Snow (when melted) that fell during the past month, amounted to 5.37 inches, according to the Rain Gauge kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The number of Deaf and Dumb in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1821, was 477, and in 1828, 418.

General ANDREW JACKSON arrived in the city of Pittsburgh on Thursday evening week, in the steam boat Pennsylvania, and took lodgings at the Mansion House Hotel.

The Steam Boat *North Carolina* arrived at Macon, G. C. on the 16th ult. and excited much interest and gratification among the citizens of that place—being the first steam boat that has ever reached there.

The aggregate capital of the New York Banks, the charters of which will expire within the next six years, is about $14,500,000; and the amount of their notes in circulation, is, at the lowest estimate, $24,000,000.

A new novel, Anne of Geierstein or the Maiden of the Mist, by the author of Waverly, is announced.

PETER FRANCISCO, who has lately applied to Congress for a pension for Revolutionary services, was supposed, when in the prime of manhood, to be the strongest man in the United States.

It is thought about 80,000 slaves are annually imported into Brazil, and as about one-third die, or are murdered on the passage, the whole amount of the export from Africa for this market must amount to 120,000.

It is stated on the authority of letters from Washington, that the Hon. William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, has had a severe attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Tidd, of Roxbury, an ingenious agriculturist, as we are informed from the Boston Palladium, has raised the past year about 1500 varieties of potatoes, in size, color, shape, &c. from the seed or balls. Next season the potatoes thus raised are to be planted, and their qualities tested. It is surprising what little pains are taken by husbandmen to renew their potatoes for seed.

On the 19th ult. Joseph Gales, Senior, editor of a paper in Raleigh, N. C. was re-elected Mayor of that city, and Joseph Gales, Junior, son of the above named gentleman, and editor of the National Intelligencer, has been re-elected Mayor of the city of Washington.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber is informed that the extract, of the non-publication of which he complains, was, in our opinion, too uninteresting to warrant its insertion.

The Sale of Hearts, by Selim, is pleasant and pretty.

Human Hopes by W. F. Marvin, is received. His request shall be complied with.

Stanzas written for the anniversary of my marriage, by S. shall be published next week.

The address *To Bardlings* is good; it shall have an early place.

There is enough of pleasantry in *The Power of Love* to recommend it, if it had no other good quality.

The old Soldier bears too many marks of careless composition.

A True Sketch is on file.

ARISTOCRACY.

We are accustomed, in this country, to boast of our republican feelings and manners; and our exemption from that foolish pride of birth and blood, which so grievously afflicts some of the European nations. They, however, who have looked inquiringly into the forms and modes of our social intercourse, are apt to think, that in this particular, we exult without much reason. We have our superior circles—our exclusives, &c. from which the vulgar, that is to say, the great mass of the community are as rigidly excluded, as if they were beings of another nature. What tradesman, or mechanic, no matter how respectable, can gain admission to *Fancy Balls;* or be permitted to partake of the elegant amusements of polite society? We apprehend not one. Nor is this folly confined to large cities, it is endemic to the whole country; and even the smallest villages are infected with it. We have at this time, in our mind's eye, a town not many miles from Philadelphia, where this feeling prevails to as great an extent, relating to numbers, as in any city in Europe. The first set, or exclusives, is composed of the families of the professional men of the place; and these amounting to, perhaps, a dozen, regard themselves as the *elite*, and the others, of course, as entirely below them. Following this, there is another set, consisting of the shop-keepers, and more important mechanics, (it is a country town, and has considerable trade,) while the inferior mechanics constitute a third. Each of these three sets is as distinct from the other, as it can be. The first, that is the "pure good society" of the place, though they may sometimes exchange simple salutations with the second, never extend their courtesy so far as to invite them to their "Assemblies," and the members of the third are rarely permitted to be present at the tea parties of the second. Now, these distinctions are very ridiculous in themselves, and very unpleasant in their consequences. The feelings of good fellowship are blunted, and the exercise of those little acts of neighbourly kindness which go so far to sweeten life, is, as regards the members of different circles, almost entirely prevented. People in all respects, equal, save that alone of occupation, who might otherwise have become connected by the kindliest ties, are by this false system of society, kept strangers and apart; and in the upper circles, pride and disdain are engendered, while in the lower, envy and malice will sometimes find a place. How much better it would be for all of us, if we would only act upon the principles which our government and laws inculcates, and remember, that however fortune may have made a difference among us, we are all naturally equals, and that he alone is superior to his fellows, whose life and conduct are more virtuous and deserving.

WASHINGTON CITY.

During the session of the National Legislature the metropolis has always been a favorite resort for such of the gay and fashionable as have means and leisure to spend a portion of their winter amid its pleasures and dissipations. This season the festivities of this *place* seem to be conducted on a *scale of unusual magnificence*. Routs succeed routs, and *fetes* follow *fetes* with the utmost speed and regularity; and taste, splendour and fashion, are the duties most worshipped. All who have had the good fortune to witness the manner in which the affairs of the *beau monde* are administered are eloquent in praise of the "Lady-patronesses," whose brilliant wit and polished manners are themes of unceasing eulogy. Sometimes, indeed, as we have glanced over the glowing descriptions of "Washington Correspondents," old-fashioned as we are in our notions and habits, we have felt a slight twitch of envy at the superior luck of those who are thus running the rounds of gaiety while we are employed in correcting dirty proofs, and looking over a long list of exchanges for the benefit of our readers; some of whom are less grateful than we think, in conscience, they ought to be. But a truce with repining—we can't all be great men—'tis not in the nature of things,

"For some must laugh, while some must weep,"

and so let us content ourselves with being what we are. Happiness is within the reach of all of us, and while the great folks at Washington are indulging in their *revels*, we will no longer envy their pleasures, but look for surer comfort at our own fire-side, where we are sure it may be found.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin, Jan. 31.

"The gratuitous insertion of a defamatory article in relation to this paper, in the last *Saturday Evening Post*, is not overlooked. The republication was voluntary, and was made without the slightest provocation—the design of the editor is evident. A respect for the wishes of true friends, who prefer to see our columns undisgraced by more extended personal allusions, alone prevents us from speaking freely, and without the least mincing, of this indecent, unprovoked, and cowardly attack."

When we first saw the preceding paragraph, which we have copied entire from the Saturday Bulletin, we were greatly puzzled to know what publication on our part had so sensibly awakened the wrath of the Editor of that paper. We could think of no proper cause of offence which we had given, much less such as would justify the use of the highly intemperate language quoted above, and had really concluded that the name of our paper had been inserted by mistake for some other, when a friend suggested to us the probability that the paragraph grew out of an article respecting "The Express," which we had copied into *The Post* of the preceding week. Upon re-perusing the article referred to we could scarcely believe it possible that such was the fact, for not a syllable could we find there reflecting on the Editor of the Bulletin, and no remarks properly calculated to give offence to any body connected with him or his paper. The article republished by us was nothing more than a statement made by Captain Pelton of several interesting circumstances connected with the period of our revolutionary history, which we imagined would please our readers, and we therefore copied it, though not till we had seen it in a dozen different papers. In the whole of the communication made by Captain Pelton, not the slightest disrespectful language is used towards the Philadelphia Bulletin, and in the remarks prefixed by the Editor of the Ithaca Journal, in whose paper it originally appeared, there is no censure attempted to be cast upon any one except the correspondent who furnished the article first published in *The Bulletin*.

This is the ground upon which the abuse thrown upon us in the Bulletin rests, and we put it to our readers how far our conduct justifies the Editor of that paper in the course which he has thought proper to pursue. We have made this explanation not because we thought it due to the Editor of the Bulletin, but because we believed it due to ourselves; to him, though we are well disposed to be friendly as long as his behaviour will permit us, we feel under no obligation; and of him, or any thing he can do in relation to our paper, we have not the slightest fear. If his object in applying such terms as "indecent and cowardly" to an act which involved no breach of courtesy or kindness, was to draw us into a quarrel with him, and thus bring his paper into notoriety, we assure him he will find himself mistaken, for however "freely, and without mincing," he may indulge "in more extended personal allusions," we shall not again trouble ourselves with the subject, unless something more serious be alleged against us.

The fourth No. of C. G. Childs' Views of Philadelphia has just been issued, embracing the following subjects—The Swedes' Church, Fairmount Water-works, St. Stephen's Church, and Christ Church. The engravings are truly elegant, and render the work deserving of liberal encouragement.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

At this House the Corps of Parisian dancers continue to be very attractive. Their performances are unquestionably very superior, and well deserving of liberal patronage. The new Ballet of the *Barber of Seville* has had a good run. The Mirror scene in this piece is equal to any thing of the kind we have ever seen. Several new *Ballets* are in active preparation and will shortly be produced.

Mr. Placide, of the Park Theatre, N. Y. made his first appearance here on Monday as Lord Ogleby. He is a very respectable comedian, and one who acquits himself creditably in every thing he undertakes to perform.

NOTICE.—A. C. THOMAS will preach at the Lombard street Church, on Sunday (to-morrow,) evening, from 2 Thess. i. 9. "Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power."

THE JACKSON WREATH;
OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

THE JACKSON WREATH will be published on Wednesday next, and immediately delivered to its subscribers. Price, 2 dollars.

The Embellishments are, a PORTRAIT of ANDREW JACKSON, President elect of the United States; a handsome TITLE PAGE, containing the UNITED STATES ARMS; The WREATH PLATE, PRINTED IN GOLD; The BATTLE of NEW ORLEANS; THE HERMITAGE; THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, at Washington; A modium sheet Map of the United States, JACKSON MARCH, Quick Step, composed for the Jackson Wreath, by Mr. Braun, of the Chesnut street Theatre, and performed there on the evenings of the 8th, 9th, and 10th of January.

JACOB MAAS,
Franklin Engraving Office, 65 Arcade.

☞ Those who hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS are requested to hand them in on Monday next, if not previously called for; and those who are particular about receiving a copy from the first edition, are requested to hand in their names immediately. The second edition will be issued on the 21st of this month, and will, in every respect, be equal to the first. feb. 5—tf

THE MUSEUM
Of Foreign Literature and Science,
No. 80, for FEBRUARY 1829.

IS this day published by E. LITTELL, No. 136 Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.—The Brief Career, from the Literary Souvenir; The Youngling of the Flock, from the same; Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo, from the Monthly Review; The Spider and the Fly, from the New Year's Gift; Hofer, from the Literary Souvenir; Memoir of Lorenzo da Ponte, from the Monthly Review; The Feast of Life, from the Bijou; An Historical Account of Subways in the British Metropolis, from the Monthly Review; The Music of the Reeds, from the Literary Souvenir; Hour Frost, from the same; Memoirs of General Miller, from the Quarterly Review; Farewell to the Year, from the Anniversary; Tivoli, from the Bijou; The Sleepers, from the same; Turkey and Russia, from the Foreign Quarterly Review; A Mother's Lament over her Dead Infant, from the Bijou; Epigrams, from the Keepsake; Works of Dr. Parr, from the Monthly Review; On the Secrecy of Letters in France, from the London Magazine; Three American Reviews, from the London Review; Memoirs of Josephine, from the Monthly Review; There was Silence in Heaven, from the Bijou; On Chantry's Monument of Sleeping Children, from the same; The Juvenile Keepsake, from the London Weekly Review; To Mary, from the Bijou; Abbotsford, from the Anniversary; The Wishing Gate, from the Keepsake; The Battle of Trafalgar, from the Bijou; Scraps of Italy, from the Keepsake; Sonnet to the Swallow Tribe, from the Literary Souvenir; On Love, from the Keepsake; Life, from the Bijou; The Stranger Patron, from the same; A Legend of Killarney, from the Keepsake; Time's Telescope for 1829, from the London Weekly Review; Sonnet, from the same; Apropos of Bread, from the Keepsake; The Half Brothers, from the same; To Night, from the Bijou; The Aziola, from the Keepsake; The Test of Love, from the same; On Two Sisters, from the same.

This work is published monthly, at $8 per annum. feb. 6—tf

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,

feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,
No. 270 Arch street, near Tenth.

STEPHEN CHARLES NEGUS informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Drug and Chemical Store, and offers for sale a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with English Vegetable Extracts, and a variety of other articles, of the first quality, Gum Elastic Instruments, &c. &c.

All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and the best quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to.

Medicine Chests, for Families, provided or replenished, at short notice.

Country Physicians supplied on reasonable terms. feb. 7—tf

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Mr LEONARD KITTINGER, to Miss ELIZA B. MOORE, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. G. R. Livingston, Mr. NATHANIEL E. WARWICK, to Miss ELIZA LEITMANN, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 27th Jan. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. FREEMAN SCOTT, to Miss MARY URUSTA, both of this city.

On Thursday evening week, by the Reverend John H. Kennedy, GEORGE B. GARRETT, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late Thomas M. Hall.

At the house of Hunt Downing, on Thursday evening, January 29th, by Samuel Miller, Esq. Mr. RICHARD M. THOMAS, of West Whiteland, to Miss ELIZA MILLER, daughter of Joseph L. Miller, deceased.

On Wednesday evening, at New York, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. H. VAN WINKLE, of Bellville, N. J., to Miss CATHERINE CAMPBELL, daughter of Mr. John McIntyre, of New York.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, at 5 o'clock, JOSEPH BELL, Merchant, of this city, aged 63 years.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, Mr. ROBERT S. HALL, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 1st inst. CAROLINE GILLESPY, aged 3 7 months, daughter of John Gillespy, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 3d inst. AMELIA WOLFF, aged 3 years and 7 months, daughter of William F. Wolff, of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. Mr. ROBERT S. HALL, in the 31st year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. JOSEPH S. SEXTON, in the 42d year of his age.

On the 26th ult. after a short, but painful illness, Mrs. JENETTE NIGHTINGALE.

On the 3d inst. Mr. HUGH SWEENY, in the 50th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. PETER WHITEMAN, aged 47 years.

On Thursday morning, the 29th instant, Mr. JAMES KNIGHT, formerly Innkeeper of this city, in the 52d year of his age.

On Thursday week, at 2 P. M. RICHARD CARNS, aged 36 years.

On the 30th inst. Mr. JACOB ROBERTS, aged 62 years, much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

On Friday morning week, Mr. GEORGE CARMICHAEL, in the 79th year of his age.

On Friday morning week, aged 73 years, Mr. ABRAHAM STEIN, long a respectable resident of this city.

On the 30th inst. Mr. J. STINSON, aged 44 years.

On Tuesday evening, 27th inst. JOSEPH K. TURNER, formerly merchant of this city.

On the 26th inst. B. FRANKLIN NORCROSS, aged 2 years, 6 months and 22 days.

On the evening of the 2d inst. aged 19 years, SARAH ANN, daughter of the late Benjamin Cresson.

On Monday morning, after a few days illness, Mrs. LYDIA, consort of Thomas Algeo, in the 59th year of her age.

On Friday evening, January 30th, CHARLES ALFRED, infant son of Charles H. Rosseter, aged seven months and twenty-five days.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. REBECCA FENNER, aged 82 years, wife of Thomas Fenner.

At Campbell's Mills, about four miles north east of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 15th inst. General CHARLES CAMPBELL, at a very advanced age.

Drowned, on Friday, the 23d of January last, AARON OMENSETTER, the son of George Omensetter, of Roxborough, and Grandson of Aaron Levering, in the 8th year of his age. His remains were interred in the Baptist burying ground in Roxborough, on Sunday, the 25th following.

In the city of New York, on Monday, 2d inst. Mr. JAMES HANDLEY, merchant, late of Philadelphia, in the 41st year of his age.

In Lynn, (Massachusetts,) ISAAC BASSETT, aged 80, a respected member of the society of Friends.

At Barton, U. C., the Rev. WILLIAM SLATER, a native of England, and a Minister of the Methodist Society.

At Cedarville, Cumberland county, N. Jersey, on Thursday, the 29th Jan. Dr. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, in the 49th year of his age, late a Senator in the U. S. Congress.

At Brooklyn, L. I. on Thursday, the 29th ult. the Rev. CAVE JONES, Chaplain of the U. S. Navy, at the New York Station.

At Salem, Mass. on Monday, the 26th ult. BENJAMIN VARNUM CROWNINSHIELD, eldest son of the Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, having, at the hour he died, just attained the age of 21 years.

In Cincinnati, on the 22d ult. CHRISTIAN CARSON FEUIGER, Esq. late of Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

Lately in Quincy, Mass. Capt. AMOS LINCOLN, formerly of Boston, aged 75, and uncle of the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine,—a patriot of the Revolution. He was one of the intrepid band who consigned the Tea to the ocean, in 1773, and commanded a company of artillery during the first years of the Revolution, and sustained through life the character of an undeviating disciple of Washington, and that of an honest, useful man.

At Earnest Town, Upper Canada, on the 9th inst. MARY WALKER, relict of Daniel Walker, in the 99th year of her age, a native of Rhode Island, and one of the first settlers in Earnest Town, after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Her posterity runs thus:—Children, 8; grand children, 62; great grand children, 174; great grand children's children, 10—total 254.

At Dominica, on the 8th of July last, Mrs. ANDERSON, a native of Philadelphia, wife of the Hon. William Anderson, Speaker of the House of Assembly of that Island.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Sixth day evening, the 23d instant, MARY HEWES, relict of Aaron Hewes, aged 82 years. I beheld her enveloped in her shroud; I cast mine eyes upon her features, placed my hand upon her forehead, it was cold, motionless, and pale as ashes; here was placed before my eyes the remnant of youth and beauty; the lifeless body of one who had withstood the blast of more than four-score wintry winds. The mandate of death she received with perfect resignation; received it as would a ship-wrecked mariner the friendly aid that comes to take him to his destined port. She, as it were, breathed her last in sleep, for the main spring of life gradually wearing away, and nature becoming exhausted, she calmly resigned her spirit into the hands that made it.

"The cloud capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And like the unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a wreck behind."

FRANKFORD PROPERTY.
FOR SALE,

A substantial double three story Stone House and Piazza, with a back building, 36 feet by 18, suitable for a Manufactory; situate on the highest and healthiest part of Frankford, adjoining the residence of Col. Burn.

The property will be sold low, clear of all incumbrances, and part only of the purchase money required. Possession may be had by the 1st of April. Inquire of

ADAM RAMAGE,
feb. 7—3t Library street, Philadelphia.

THE MANAGERS

OF THE PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION STORE, No. 485 Market street, beg leave to inform the public that the said store is now open for the sale and exchange of manufactured articles, and for the reception of goods to be sold on moderate commissions. Manufacturers and others, who have large quantities of goods on hand, which they wish to turn into cash, may derive considerable advantages from this establishment, as it is located in a part of the city where business is rapidly increasing. Members of the said association can receive groceries and other goods in exchange for manufactured articles.

The constitution of the said association may be had at the store. feb. 7—3t*

Ivory Chess Men, Card Cases, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a beautiful invoice of Canton Goods, of the following descriptions:

Chess Men, splendidly carved and ornamented.
Carved Ivory Card Cases, a beautiful article.
Paper Folders, carved and plain.
Ivory Rings, for children.
Pearl Counters.
Chinese Tangrams, with 2 explanations.
Tambour Canes, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, by

S. HART & SON,
No. 45 South Third street.

☞ Direction, opposite Girard's Bank. feb. 7—2t

NOTICE TO
JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.

THE EMPLOYERS OF CINCINNATI, Ohio, will employ from forty to fifty Journeymen, if application be made to the Committee, viz.

A. M'ALPIN.
C. LEYMAN.
R. & M. STEWART.
A. & G. ROGERS.

Cincinnati, January 26, 1829. feb. 7—3t

WANTED,

AT THE BRANDYWINE IRON WORKS, Chester county, Pa. THREE GOOD NAILERS. Apply at the Works, feb. 7—3t*

WASHINGTON BIRTH NIGHT BALL,
At the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street.

A. BONAFFON respectfully informs those Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of participating in the celebration of the occasion, that he will have a Subscription Ball on Monday, the 23d of February, inst.

The Grand Officers, according to their gentlemanly and liberal principles, having granted A. B. new decorations to his apartments, such as new curtains, new looking glasses, new lustres, and the gas establishment put in complete order, together with additional decorations by A. B. will contribute to make these apartments the most convenient and most splendid of any in this city.

Ladies desirous of attending the above Ball, will please to apply for tickets in person, or by notes, stating residence, No. of house and street. Gentlemen desirous of Ladies' Tickets, will have to give such reference as A. B. will require.

The banqueting Room will be opened, and the apartments extra brilliantly illuminated with gas.

The Subscription List is now opened at the Hall.

Gentlemen's Tickets $1, and allowed two Ladies' Tickets. Tickets are now ready for delivery at the Hall. The Refreshment Room will be sumptuously provided.

F. Johnson and Band are engaged.

A Ball on the 4th of March next. feb. 7—3t

AN ORATORIO
COMPOSED BY PHIL. TRAJETTA,

TO be performed by the members and the pupils of the American Conservatorio of Philadelphia, at the Saloon of the Musical Fund Society,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

Leader—Phil. Trajetta.

PART I.

No. 1. Overture, full Orchestra.
2. Praise ye the Lord,.....Chorus with Solos.
3. My Shepherd, by two gentlemen,.....Duetto.
4. O, happy Nation, by two young ladies and a gentleman,.....Terzetto
5. Behold the Lamb of God,.....Chorus
6. The Force, by a young lady and a gentleman,.....Duetto
7. In vain the sons of Satan,.....Chorus Finale.

PART II.

8. Concertone Sacro, Orchestra.
9. Give to the Lord,.....Chorus
10. There is a stream, by two young ladies, Duetto
11. This is my beloved son, by a lady and two gentlemen,.....Terzetto
12. O, be joyful,.....Chorus
13. The glory of the Lord, by a young lady...Solo
14. Hallelujah,.....Chorus Finale.

☞ Tickets of admission for sale at the Music and principal book stores—Price $1.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, and performance commence at 7 precisely. feb. 7—1t

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE;
OR, SPIRIT OF THE
Foreign Theological Journals & Reviews.
No. 14 for February, 1829.

CONTENTS—Newnham on Education, from the British Critic; Biblical Criticism, from the Christian Examiner; The Great object of Missionary Enterprise, from the Home Missionary Magazine; Memoirs of Dean Nowell, from the Christian Guardian and Church of England Magazine; They are not There, from the Spirit and Manners of the Age; The Superiority of the Works of Nature above those of Art, from the Imperial Magazine; The Natural and Spiritual World, from the Christian Year; British and Foreign Bible Society, from the Missionary Register; To the Memory of Robert Pollok, from the Spirit and Manners of the Age; Thoughts on Singing in the Public Worship of God, from the New Baptist Miscellany; The Sabbath, from the Amulet; The Angel's Call, from the same; The Fisherman, from the same; Morning Walk, from the same; On the Inspiration of Scripture, from the Christian Examiner; Wisdom, from the Amulet; The Sabbath Bell, from the same; The Rose of Peacock Dale, from the same; And is there Care in Heaven, from the Congregational Magazine; The Christ, from the Amulet; On the Christian Medium, from the Christian Observer; Earth and Heaven, from the Amulet; A Christian's Day, from the same; Vaughan's Life of Wycliffe, from the New Baptist Miscellany; Stanzas, from the Amulet; To my Daughter on her Second Birth Day—The Hour of Prayer, from the same; The Magdalene, from the Evangelical Magazine; Sacred Geography, from the Critica Biblica; He left not Himself without a Witness, from the Spirit and Manners of the Age; Angel's, from the Amulet; The Martyr, from the same; The Works of William Paley, D. D. from the Quarterly Review; Music of Yesterday, from the Spirit and Manners of the Age; Harmony, from the same; The Necessity and Advantages of an Educated Ministry, from the Imperial Magazine; The Improvement of Time recommended, from the Edinburgh Christian Instructor; British Missionary Societies, from the Imperial Magazine; Illustrations of Scriptural Facts and Customs, from the Christian Remembrancer; The Host of God, from the same; The Bishop of Salisbury on 1 John v. 7, from the Christian Observer; The Progress of the Papacy after its Assumption of Universal Supremacy, from the Protestant Guardian; On the Parable of the Vine, from the Christian Guardian and Church of England Magazine; Interesting Particulars respecting Madagascar, from the Congregational Magazine; Thoughts on a Seconds Watch, from the Christian Observer; Nature, from the Pulpit; Ascension Hymn, from the same; On alleged Visions of Angels, from the Christian Observer; Constable's Miscellany.

This work is published monthly, at $6 per annum, by E. LITTELL, No. 136 Chesnut street. feb. 7—1t

DR. MILDERBURG'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

FOR the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places. Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek Nation of Indians, and during his residence of 2 years, paid particular attention to the method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil their juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment on the roots of the hair, two or three times a week. The reasons they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

NEW LONDON, December 1, 1828.

Dr. Milderburg—Sir, I have used two pots of your Indian Compound according to your directions, my hair, as I stated to you, had been falling off for some time, during which I could find nothing to stop it; but, sir, your Cerate has not only stopped it from falling off, but has evidently produced a new growth of dark hair on the top of my head, and I have no hesitation in recommending your Compound to all that need such a remedy.

Yours, JAMES B. RIPLEY.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM L. RUSHTON, sole Agent for the State of New York, No. 81 William street, second door from the corner of Liberty street.

☞ To prevent imposition, the directions are signed by the proprietors on every box.

jan. 31—2m

STOCKLEY & BIRCH,
No. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank,

HAVE received, by the ship ALEXANDER, from London, MINISTER'S latest Fashions.—They have also on hand super and extra super Ermine Cloths, Blue, Black, Brown, Citron and Green, together with an excellent assortment of Cassimeres, Fancy Silk, Silk Velvet and Valencia Vesting, which they will make up to order in the best manner, and most fashionable style. jan. 17—tf

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pennsrayes Lecteur Francais, Atlantic Souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to

Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.

Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

GEORGE TAGG

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to his old stand, No. 1 SOUTH SECOND STREET, where he intends keeping for sale, as usual, a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms. Jan. 17—eo3t*

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers manufacture the COCALICO MILL STONES, of every description, celebrated for grinding Corn, Rye and Plaister, &c. Orders addressed to either of their agents, viz.

ABRAHAM BRUNER, Columbia, Pennsylvania.
CORNELIUS SMITH, Port Deposit, Maryland.
PETER FAHNESTOCK, No. 11, Light Street Wharf Baltimore.

S. KONIGMACHER, 141, Market Street, Philadelphia, or to them, direct 6 to the Ephrata Post Office, Lancaster County Pennsylvania will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. WM. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.

N. B. The stones will be delivered, if required.
april 10—1m[y]*

DRAWING OF
THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 15, FOR 1828.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 15, for 1828, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the forty-two placed in the wheel, viz:—

31 13 21 37 18 19

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 31 was the first that was drawn; No. 13, was the second; No. 21, was the third; No. 37, was the fourth; No. 18, was the fifth; and No. 19, was the sixth, and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of Philadelphia, this 31st day of January, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
JACOB SPERRY.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following as the result:—

The Tickets which drew the 80 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers:

Combination.	Order.	Prizes.
13 21 31	1 2 3—Entitled to	20,000
13 19 21	3 5 6	5,000
13 19 37	4 5 6	3,180
13 21 37	3 4 5	1,000
19 21 37	3 4 6	1,000
13 18 21	2 3 5	500
13 19 21	2 3 6	500
13 18 37	2 4 5	500
13 19 37	2 4 6	500
13 18 19	2 5 6	500
19 21 31	1 3 6	450
18 31 37	1 4 5	400
19 31 37	1 4 6	400
18 19 31	1 5 6	400
13 31 37	2 3 4	400
13 31 37	1 2 4	350
13 18 31	1 2 5	300
13 19 31	1 2 6	280
21 31 37	1 3 4	300
18 21 31	1 3 5	300

Those 36 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 13 and 31, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each, 250
Those 36 tickets having on them 13 and 21, being the 2d and 3d drawn, each, 60
Those 36 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 21 and 37, being the 3d and 4th, each, 80
Those 36 tickets having on them 19, and 37, being the 4th and 5th drawn numbers, each, 40
Those 36 tickets having on them 18 and 19, being the 5th and 6th drawn, each, 30
All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 360,) each, 20
And all others, (being 3780,) having on them any one of the drawn numbers, each, 10

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
Philadelphia, January 30, 1829. feb. 7—1t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 1, F

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

RASH VOWS.

On Jessy's lip there glow'd such charms,
I could not for my soul resist her:
I caught her blushing in my arms,
And, in her bloom of beauty, kiss'd her.

Till panting, trembling, and afraid,
To give her tender bosom pain,
I cried, forgive, forgive sweet maid!
I vow I'll ne'er offend again.

I do forgive, she kindly cried,
And sweetly arch'd her smiling brows,
I do forgive, she softly sigh'd,
But prythee, dear, make no rash vows.

PATENT DEFINITIONS.

Debates.—An useless wagging of tongues where the noses have been already counted.

Ditch.—A place in which those who have taken too much wine are apt to take a little water.

Doze.—A short nap enjoyed by many people, after dinner on a week day, and after the text on a Sunday.

Egotism.—Suffering the private *I* to be too much in the public *eye*.

Embalming.—Perpetuating the perishable with more pains than we take to save that which is immortal.

Felicity.—The horizon (or rainbow) of the heart, which is always receding as we advance towards it.

Jealousy.—Tormenting yourself for fear you should be tormented by another.

Marriage.—Taking a yoke-fellow, who may lighten the burden of existence if you pull together, or render it insupportable if you drag different ways.

A GOOD TOAST.

The following toast was given at the Jackson dinner in Baltimore:

"*The Fair.*—The only endurable Aristocracy—who elect without votes—govern without laws—decide without appeal—and are never in the wrong."

Jere Snow, very early in the morning, was awakened by his companion, who said "Come, Snow, day is breaking.—"Well," said Snow, "let it break—it don't owe me any thing."

A gentleman being arrested for a pretty large sum of money, sent to an acquaintance, who had professed a great friendship for him, to beg he would bail him;—the other told him he had promised not to bail for any body, but with much kindness said, I will tell you what you may do, "*you may get somebody else, if you can.*"

ARDUOUS BAPTISM.

An infant was brought for baptism into a country church. The clergyman, who had just been drinking with his friends a more than usual quantum of the genial juice, could not find the place of the baptism in his ritual, and exclaimed, as he was turning over the leaves of the book, "How difficult this child is to baptize!"

POLLY AND PATTY.

Not a thousand miles from Boston, the following important philogical decision took place. Says Abigail to her mother, what do the words *Pall. and Pat.* mean that we see so often in newspapers, at the bottom of paragraphs? I don't know, Nabby,—but we'll ask uncle Jonathan, who was down in Boston two years before the old French war broke out. "'Tis spelt wrong—it should be *Poll.* These words stand for *Polly and Patty*, two Boston gals, *what tells all the news.*—*N. E. Pal.*

An Irishman on board a man of war, was desired by his messmate to go below and draw a can of beer. Tegue knowing that preparations were making to sail, absolutely refused. Arrah! by my shoul, says he, and so while I am gone into the cellar to fetch beer, the ship will sail and leave me behind.

Judge Jefferies once said, pointing to a prisoner, "there is a great rogue at the end of my cane." "At which end, my Lord," asked the culprit.

The subjoined cabalistical words appear in the Albany Daily Advertiser of Monday. Paul Pry would say "there is something very mysterious in this."—Perhaps it is another masonic disclosure.

Stand	Take	To	Taking
I	U	throw	my

No Privacy in Palaces.—We imagine that little can be private in a palace; for we find, by statements in the Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, one great officer of state boring small holes through doors, and listening in all directions; whilst at the last secret interview between Napoleon and Josephine, the ladies of the court had hid themselves behind the curtains and draperies. Prince Czernicheff, in a waltz, always took care to stop near a personage of note, who, supposing him wholly engaged in the enjoyment of dancing, allowed some words to escape, which led him as a guide into the labyrinth from which it behoved him to extricate himself with unsullied honour, in order to justify the opinions which his court entertained of him. He feigned love to none but the wives of ministers, or high functionaries, in order to derive some intelligence from any indiscreet expression, which he skilfully promoted by flattering their vanity.

In preparing works for the press, it is usual for the printer, after the proof-sheets have been seen by the author, to go over them again, and clear them of what are called typographical errors, such as wrong spellings, inaccuracies of punctuation, and similar imperfections. In performing this office for a celebrated northern critic and editor, a printer, now dead, was in the habit of introducing a much greater number of commas than it appeared to the author the sense required. The case was provoking, but did not produce a formal remonstrance, until Mr. W—n himself accidentally afforded the learned editor an opportunity of signifying his dissatisfaction with the plethora of punctuation under which his compositions were made to labour. The worthy printer, coming to a passage, one day, which he could not understand, very naturally took it into his head that it was unintelligible, and transmitted it to his employer, with a remark, on the margin, that "there appeared some obscurity in it." The sheet was immediately returned, with this reply, which we give verbatim—"Mr. Jeffrey sees no obscurity here, except such as arises from the d——d quantity of commas, which Mr. W—n seems to keep in a pepper-box beside him, for the purpose of dusting all his proofs with."

KING JAMES'S CLASP-KNIFE.

The word 'Jocktelog,' which is still Scotch for a clasp-knife, was unknown etymology till a knife was found with the inscription 'Jacques de Liege,' who was a famous cutler, and supplied Scotland with clasp-knives. It is said of James VI. that to puzzle his courtiers in England, he one day said to his stable-boy—

'Callan! ha'e, there's thretti' pennies, gae wa' na' buy me a jocktelog; an' gin ye be byde, I'll gang to the bougars o' the house, an' tak' a cabar and rassle your riggin wi'.' That is, 'Boy! here is thirty pence, go and buy me a clasp-knife; and if you delay, I shall go to the roof of the house and take a rafter and thresh your back with it.—*Jamieson's Dict. in Voce.*

Burns uses the epithet to Captain Grose, whom he jocularly represents as possessing the knife of Cain, and says,

"It was a fau'lty *jocktel* g,
Or lang-kail gulley."

THE COUNTRYMAN AND THE BEADLE.

A short time since one of the beadles of this town, took a quantity of butter away from a countryman, because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a public house, says to him, "You're the man I took twenty pounds of butter from!" "No I bea'nt," says Hodge. "I am sure you are," says the beadle. "I tell you I bea'nt," rejoined the countryman, "and if thee lik'st I'll lay a guinea on't." "Done," replied the beadle, and the money was quickly posted.—"Now," says the countryman, "thou did'st take away twenty lumps of butter from me, but if there had been twenty pounds, yo'd have had no right to take them, and this," continued he, very coolly pocketing the money, "will pay for the loss of the butter."

From the Lancet.

As we frequently publish letters from Physicians, we do not see any reason why we should not insert a letter from one of their "Pashuns."

Sir,—I aint much given to riteing, but as I heard the other day you wur not afeard of letting folks no there duty, wen they did not do the rite thing, I thort I wood tell you a little about Docter Ramage, who is Docter to the Union Streets Dispessary for Arstma. We ort to be there to see the Docter, at twelve in the mornin, but you may set it down for sartin, that he do not come til nerely non, but keeps us wateing in the cowld, and we cant help coffing with our arstmas, and wateing so long in the winter time is a bad thing for us; hopeing you will put this in your book.

I remane your unble sarvist, A PASHUNT.

If you make Docter Ramage come a little soner by this, you sartinly will be corled the pore mans frend.

The Stuarts.—In the year 1625 James VI. died. He was the least dignified and accomplished of all his family, but, at the same time, the most fortunate. Robert II. the first of the Stuart family, died, it is true, in peace; but Robert III. had sunk under the family losses he had sustained: James I. was murdered; James II. killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III. (whom James VI. chiefly resembled,) was privately slain after the battle of Sauchieburn; James IV. fell at Flodden; James V. died of a broken heart; Henry Darnley, the father of James VI. was treacherously murdered; and his mother, Queen Mary, was tyrannically beheaded. He himself alone, without courage, without sound sagacity, without that feeling of dignity which should restrain a prince from foolish indulgences, became king of the great nation which had for ages threatened to subdue that of which he was born monarch; and the good fortune of the Stuart family, which seems to have existed in his person alone, declined and totally decayed in those of his successors.—*Tales of a Grandfather, Second Series.*

An Amazon.—A woman named Bognolini, exhibited at Paris, on the 13th inst. her astonishing powers over the small sword. Several professors entered the list with her, but were all, without one exception, worsted. From the moment that she touched the point of a weapon, her antagonist was no longer master of it: she twirled it about—tossed it up and down, now to one side, then to another, bent it to a curve, did what she pleased with it, and had it, in fact, all her own way. Madame Bognolini is rather above the middle height, brawny as a draymen: her limbs, which in her scarlet tunic and snow-white pantaloons were fully defined, would bear a favourable comparison with those of the Farnesean Hercules. Her features are neither soft, nor fine, nor delicate—in her air there is none of the timidity which people look in the female character—but there was an ease, a self possession, a complacent confidence, an intrepidity or rather an invincibility of stare, and a firmness of tread, wholly masculine.

A young dandy entering, a few days ago, the lodgings of a fashionable opera *danseuse* at Paris, complained to her of the impertinence of her porter—"Egad, my dear," said he, "you should unquestionably send the rascal about his business." "Why, I have often thought of it," replied the lady, "but what is to be done?—the man is my father!"—*Furet de Londres.*

The late King of Naples, playing once at cards, exclaimed, on making a fault, *Sono una bestia*—I am an ass." Duke ——' who was playing with him, made a mistake soon after, and said, "*Anch'io sono piu bestia della S. M.* and I am a greater ass than your Majesty." The King never played with him again.

Military Decision.—The following highly characteristic anecdote has been communicated to us of the late General Sir John Stuart, who commanded the British forces at the battle of Maida. After marching in triumph through the peninsula of Calabria, the Scottish soldier singing proudly—

"What pipe on green Maida blew shrill?"

the army returned to Sicily. Here the natives, instigated as was supposed by the French emissaries, for some time assassinated such of our soldiers as inadvertently fell in their way after night-fall. The most active exertions were made to discover the cowardly assassins, but without effect. At length, to intimidate the islanders, General Stuart intimated to the Governor of the District, that for every English soldier who in future should be found murdered in this dastardly and cruel manner, he would hang up a Sicilian, the first he should chance to encounter after being apprized of the deed. The Governor remonstrated against the injustice of such a decree, which would visit alike the innocent and the guilty. "For example," said his terrified Excellency, "I myself may be the first person you may chance to meet after discovering an act of assassination."—"Then, by Jove, I'll hang you," was the General's blunt reply. The threat had the desired effect.—*Inverness Courier.*

Anecdote of Roubiliac.—A gentleman who had stayed one night at Slaughter's coffee-house until past twelve o'clock, discovered that he had forgotten the street-door key of the house, where he lodged; and, as he had agreed with his landlady not to disturb her other inmates beyond that hour, was prevailed on by Roubilica to take the other rubber, and sleep in a spare bed much at his service. The gentleman accepted his invitation, and, upon Roubilica showing him the room, wished him a good night; but, just as he was nearly undressed, he was horror-stricken at the sight of the corpse of a black woman laid out upon the bed. He immediately vociferated the name of Roubilica, who, upon coming into the room, exclaimed, "Oh dear! my good fren. I beg your pardon! I did not remember poor Mary was dare: poor Mary! she die yesterday vid de small pox! Come, come, and you must take part vid my bed—come—poor Mary was my hos maid for five, six year—more."—*Nollekens and his Times.*

Means of distinguishing Comets.—Dr. Fisher has discovered a mode of distinguishing *original* from *reflected* light in the heavenly bodies, by means of vibrating, imperfectly, achromatic glasses, in such a manner, as to vary the inclination of their planes. This method separates the original light of fixed stars into coloured portions, but leaves reflected light of uniform colour. The test may be applied to comets.—*Lancet.*

To make very strong Vinegar.—An European author asserts, that "Cider (particularly such as is of an acid tendency,) placed in the sun becomes vinegar in a short time, and one pound of honey to a gallon of cider will, after standing some months, become such strong vinegar that it must be mixed with water for common use."

Soils Absorbing Moisture.—I have compared the absorbant powers of many soils with respect to atmospheric moisture, and I have always found it greatest in the most fertile soils so that it affords one method of judging of the lucrativeness of land.—*Agricultural Chemistry.*

For Sea Sickness.—Take a few fresh figs, reduce them to a pulp, and mix them with a little rum or champaigne wine, diluted with ten or twelve drops of lemon juice, let the sea sick drink it, and they will speedily recover.

FOOD FOR PLANTS.

Water, and the decomposing animal and vegetable matter existing in the soil, constitute the true nourishment of plants; and as the earthy parts of the soil is useful in retaining water, so as to supply it in the proper proportions to the roots of the vegitables, so they are likewise efficacious in producing the proper distribution of the animal or vegetable matter; when equally mixed with it they prevent it from decomposing too rapidly; and by their means the soluble parts are supplied in proper proportions.

GERMAN METHOD OF PROCURING FLOWERS IN WINTER.

According to the *Recueie Industrielle*, the following method of expediting vegetation at will, is practised in Germany. A branch, proportioned to the size of the object required, is sawn off the tree, the flowers of which are to be produced, and is plunged into a spring, if one can be found, where it is left for an hour or two, to give time for such ice as may adhere to the bark to melt, and to soften the buds; it is then carried into a chamber heated by a stove and placed in a wooden vessel, containing water; quick-lime is to be added to the water, and left for twelve hours. The branch is then to be removed into another vessel, containing fresh water, with a small quantity of vitriol, to prevent its becoming putrid. In a few hours the flowers will begin to appear, and afterwards the leaves. If more quick-lime be used, the flowers will appear quicker; if, on the contrary, none be used, the branch will vegetate more slowly, and the leaves will precede the flowers.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, the Journal of the Franklin Institute, vol. 3, No. 1, for January, 1829.

CONTENTS.

Life of James Brindley, Civil Engineer.
Improved mode of employing Wood Screws.
Working Hard Wood, Cast Iron, Brass, &c.
Manufacture of Iron and Steel in India.
Sweeney on Pyrometers by radiant heat.
Green on the Pressure of the Sea at different depths.
Seviere's new mode of projecting Shot.
Cumberland on the origin of Balloons.
Watt on Attraction and Repulsion in the Lunar Rays, &c.
Mitchell on the Jaculator Fish.
Spontaneous Combustion of the Human Body.
Innocuous Nature of Putrid Exhalations.
Restoration of the Hair by Sulphate of Copper.
On the History of the Honey Bee, and its products.
Cohesive strength of Beams, Bars, &c.
Remarks upon Bleaching.
Action of the Moon on the Atmosphere.
On the Siderascope, for detecting the presence of Iron.
Notice respecting Copal Spirit Varnish.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

Editor's Notices, and List of Patents for October, 1828.
For a Mode of Forming Hat Bodies—West & Stevens'.
For a Top Press Roller—Hunting's.
For Felloes of Wheels—Andrews'.
For making Weeding and other Hoes—Black's.
For Wire Harness for Weaving—Brown's.
For a Machine for Casting Printing Types—Peterson's.
For a Rail-way Carriage—Howard's.
Editor on Explosions in Steam Boilers.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Quarterly Meeting and Officers, for 1829.
Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers.
Conversion of Cast Iron into Plumbago.
Alcohol from Blackberries.
List of French Patents.

The above work is published monthly, at $5 per annum. Subscriptions received at the Academy, at the Hall of the Institute. jan. 31—3t

CHARLES K. SERVOSS,

No. 60 North Second, 4 doors above Arch st.

OFFERS for sale, cheap, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for Country Merchants, Housekeepers, and others.
jan. 31—3t

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves
nov 4—cmf

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was prescribed by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

TESTIMONIES.

Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side, great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson's Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.

LEONARD STODDARD.

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1825.

Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.

The subscriber is induced, from public considerations, to recommend the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, as a remedy of the greatest efficacy in diseases of the lungs, being probably indebted to its use for the preservation of his own life. In the fall and winter of 1825—6, I was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which threatened to be of the most serious character. It was attended with a very troublesome cough, particularly in the evening and night, with oppression and inflammation of the lungs, gradually followed by great emaciation and prostration of strength. These symptoms continued for about nine months, in spite of the efforts of the most skilful physicians to check their progress. At this time I fortunately met with the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, by the use of which, a speedy and complete recovery was effected. My health is now as good as ever it was.

FREDERICK S. WARNER.

Augusta, (Geo.) Sept. 21, 1827.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828, whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician, and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by

J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.
J. W. Packwire, South Second street, opposite German street.
Joseph Stones, corner of Chesnut and Second street.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Jan 3—3t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE at No. 68 CHESNUT STREET, a Narrative of the Proceedings of the Society of Friends, called Quakers, within the Quarterly Meeting for London and Middlesex, against THOMAS FOSTER, *for openly professing* their Primitive Doctrines concerning the Unity and Supremacy of God, the Father.

Also, an Appeal and Address to the Yearly Meeting of the Society, called Friends, held in London, together with a Sequel to the above Appeal, &c. &c. by THOMAS FOSTER, on his excommunication from said Meeting.

N. B. The above works afford a correct description of the State of Society in England, highly interesting to Friends of America. We here remind the reader that Thomas Foster, author of the foregoing works, was disowned "for openly professing their Primitive Doctrines concerning the Unity of God." As the Author is undoubtedly a man of talents, and of unexceptionable character, and strict veracity, his writings may therefore be depended on, and all who wish to obtain a correct account of the English Society, called Friends, from official accounts, concerning the principles and method of discipline, would do well to apply soon, as but a few copies have arrived. jun. 24—4t

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound in kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

A LAD WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE in a Store, where a general Country business is done. He must be an active, intelligent lad, of good moral and industrious habits, and give recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, and integrity.

Letters directed to E. F. and left with the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post, will be attended to.
jan. 24—3t*

THE TEETH.

Pressure and Tartar destroy the Teeth.

THE operation of Plugging with gold or silver, before the Teeth become tender, is truly important.

No pain is given in saving the Teeth, *if timely application be made.*

The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the nearest to human Teeth of any yet discovered. Charges moderate—advice gratis. Office, No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth-ache, approved by the London Medical Society. jan. 24—3m

JUST PUBLISHED,

CASKET FOR JANUARY, 1829,

EMBELLISHED with an Elegant Portrait of Lafayette, Engraved on Steel; Views of Penn's Treaty Monument, and the Walnut street Theatre.

CONTENTS.—Biographical Memoir of the Marquis de Lafayette—Life and Adventures of a Jewel Hunter—Audience of the King of Siam—Old Simon—Destruction of Sennacherib—"My Pencil," The Pike Hole—Oh Genius—Turks of former and present Times—Presidential Inauguration—Stanzas for Music—Monument of Penn's Treaty—Walnut street Theatre—John Abernethy, M. D.—Musician of Augsburg—Danger of Sailing in High Latitudes—Religion's All—Formation of Character—Album—Love—Agnes Bernauer—The Lake—Vidocq—The Rose.

Wit and Sentiment.—Meteorological Observations.

Music.—Evening Song of the Tyrolese Peasant.

Poetry.—Lines on the Arrival of a Ship—Ode to Memory—Power of Prayer—Bridal Eve—November—The Sister's Grave—Lines on a Dead Soldier—Byron—Address to the Deity—Lines on leaving England—Night—To Die is Gain—The Dreadful Dragon—A Beauty—To a Sleeping Infant—Sonnet—Puzzler.

Price $2 50 a year—Single Nos. 25 cents. Each No. contains 48 Royal Octavo pages, closely printed on fine type and good paper. Published monthly, by

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
jan. 31—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:

Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue-black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Cravats,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Palmerine and Batiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Arcophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Huskin Gloves, Men's, Boudard's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Modo, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
4-4 figured do.
1 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-30 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 1½, 2, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,
And an assortment of Canton Sarsnets, Sendshawl, Satins, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Cambrets, Percales, for Hatters, Palm Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 31—3t

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Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets.
Leghorn Flats and Crowns.
Do. Bolivar Hats.
Men's and Boys' Leghorn, Sea Grass and Manilla Hats.
Pink, blue, white and black Satins.
Do. do. do. Mantuas.
Do. do. do. figured Gros de Naples.
Gauze Garnatare, and other fancy Ribbons.
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Piping Cords, and a great variety of Millinery Trimmings.
Straw Plat, by the single yard or larger quantity; Chain Gimps.
Also, a general assortment of Merino Shawls.
N. B. Country Merchants and Milliners supplied on liberal terms. jan. 31—3t

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,

Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,	Extract of Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, dose from ¼ to ½ of a grain,
Morphine,	do. Stramonium,
Lupuline,	do. Belladona,
Quinine, French,	do. Cicuta,
do. American,	do. Hyoscismus,
Iodine,	do. Butternut,
Do. Tincture of,	do. Quinine,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,)	do. Taraxacum,
Hydrocute of Potash,	do. Colocynth comp.
Oxymuriat of do.	do. do. simp.
English Calomel,	do. Opium,
Do. Blue Mass,	do. Gentian, &c. &c.
Oil of Cubebs,	With a quantity of Gum Elastic Instruments.
Do. Valerian,	
Do. Tobacco, &c.	
Chloride of Lime,	

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by
jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

TO CABINET MAKERS

TWO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS wanted, to go to a Southern State, who will be located in a pleasant and healthful town. Fifty per cent. will be given in addition to the Philadelphia Book prices for Cabinet Work, and constant employment for one or more years. None need apply but good workmen. For further particulars, inquire at this Office.
jan. 31—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on the 18th inst. a Gold Double Cased Capped and Jewelled English Watch, Maker's Name, BENJAMIN WEBB, London, number not recollected; the outside case engraved; a Chrystal Seal with a Key at one end, moving on a swivel, attached by a black silk string to the Watch.

Any person who will deliver the said Watch to THOMAS PARKER, Watchmaker, No. 13 South Third street, shall receive the above reward.
3mo. 31—3t

COUGHS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for nine years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam.

Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about sixty doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of 1818, Mr. Eleazar Harris, a man in very indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally, for more than a year, was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for nearly half an hour, and then, most commonly, blood. His cough was so severe and incessant, that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength left him to that degree that he was wholly unable to labour; compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops. By taking which, in about 3 weeks (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labour.

Hillsdale, Feb. 18, 1828. GAIUS STEBBINS.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

This valuable Medicine is Counterfeited. *Purchasers* must be particular, and ask for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS, prepared by JAMES MELLEN, and also see that the Bottles are stamped in the Glass, J. Mellen, instead of I. Miller. For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; E. & C. Yarnall & Co.; T. W. Dyott, and Bohle & Jenkins, Philadelphia.
Dec. 20—eo3m

PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

No. 26 South Fourth street,

OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—3m

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 60 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

S. RUSSELL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

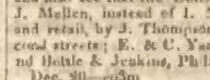
No. 69 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—yr

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.
No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 23—6m

REMOVAL.



THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 8 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6½ cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successor to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:

WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
913 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
52 Chesnut street.
feb 18—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 31—tf

WANTED A PARTNER

IN a safe and lucrative concern, which affords from 60 to 80 per cent. annual clear profit, without risk or inconvenience, and can be increased by additional capital.

To prevent useless applications and explanations, the Applicant, if he has Capital, must be willing to employ it in any manufacture, without idle inquiries, which affords this certain regular profit. He may be active or inactive, at his choice, or he may manage all the sales, or may be secured beyond any fear of casualties.

If he has no Capital, he must be already in business in any one of the following trades:—Machine Maker, Pewterer, Glass Maker, Paper Maker, Wine and Liquor Seller, Druggist, Grocer, Distiller, Confectioner, Chocolate Maker, Type Founder, Printer, Engraver.—No other need apply. Direct to S. CONSTANTINE, through the Post Office. Dec. 27—tf

JAMES M'CORMICK,

No. 391 North Second, above Green street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to supply *Boots, Gentlemen and Ladies' Shoes*, of the first quality and on moderate terms.

N. B. Orders from Country Storekeepers punctually attended to. Dec. 18—3m

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots,	$3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good,	2 50
Youth and boys boots, from	1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, monroes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

MEDICAL FLORA;

OR, MANUAL OF THE MEDICAL BOTANY of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, with 52 PLATES.

Medical plants are compound Medicines, prepared by the hands of Nature, &c.—Med. Princ. 31.

By C. S. Rafinesque, A. M., Ph. D.
Ex Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.
R. H. SMALL, 166 Chesnut street.
JOHN GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
E. LITTELL, 98 Chesnut street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street,
JOSEPH McDOWELL, 25 Market street.
ELIJAH WEAVER, 5 North Front street.
TOWAR & HOGAN, 241 Market street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
Nov. 15—tf

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